The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Blaine seems to have a far larger boom for president than Harrison.

B' gosh, the Republicans find that the November elections didn't chalk any for their side.

The Republicans were defeated in New York by 50,000 and are now trying to steal the legislature. They will find it up Hill business.

In some quarters Gen. Gregg, auditor general elect, is mentioned for governor. This is more Centre county gubernatorial timber, as Gen. Gregg belongs to the Gregg family of our county. We have lots of men in our county fit for governor.

Five hundred men employed in a Pittsburg iron industry were compelled to submit to a cut in their wages the day following the Ohio election. This is not in accordance with the promises of the McKinley bill, but McKinley's victories come high, and the expense must be met in some way.

The Lancaster grand jury found true bills against Prothonotary Lewis S. Hartman, Recorder E. L. Reinhold and Register George Guyer and their principal deputies charging them with taking illegal fees and conspiracy to extort illegal fees. That's right, go for the rascals—the fees already allowed by law are burdensome enough without adding robbery to them.

At last the Czar has issued the ukase forbidding the exportation of wheat on account of threatened famine in parts of the empire. This may better the prices of grain in our country and give our farmers a paying price for their wheat. While this may be the effect, we know that no honest Christian farmer will feel otherwise than sorry that famine is threatening in some parts of the globe, a horror that all pray may never be the lot of any people.

Doubt no longer exists as to the political complexion of the incoming New York legislature. That it will be Democratic in both branches is definitely settled by the declaration of the Dutches county board of canvassers that Osborne (Democrat) had received 184 plurality in that county over Deane, (Republican). This gives Osborne a plurality of 14 in the Fifteenth districts.

The assembly is expected to contain sixty seven Democrats to sixty-one Republicans. The senate will stand: Democrats, 16; Republicans, 15; Independent, 1. The casting vote of the lieutenant governor will give the organization of the senate to the Democrats, if the independent should vote with the Republicans, which is not certain.

For the year ending November 1 there were 26 failures of national banks, and 7 other banks were closed temporarily, but allowed to resume. This is an unusually bad record, for the average heretofore has not been more than six or seven in a year. Five more national banks have been closed since November 1, and are not included in this report. There was no special dullness in business to bring on these failures in the natural course of events. They mainly originate in the bank-wrecking of speculative bank officials. The failures of the years, by reason of their character more than their number, direct attention to the office of the comptroller of, of the currency. Insolvent banks should not be allowed to go on doing business and increasing in number until the reverses of a single year multiply the average failures by five. That argues neglect of duty on the part of the bank examiners.

Baker Ballot Illegal.

There will be a strong, determined effort made, it is said, at the next meeting of the Legislature to revoke the Baker ballot law, which, after next March, will govern the elections of this State. Prohibitionist and many others will test its constitutionality. The fifth article of the constitution says that the right of suffrage shall be free to everyone and that no civil or military power shall in any way interfere with the right of any suffrage. Prohibitionists and others claim that the Baker ballot law conflicts with the constitution inasmuch as no party can have a candidate on the ballots that does not represent three per cent. of the entire votes in the state. This virtually disfranchises any movement or independent party. It is said the Prohibitionists at the next presidential election, if the matter is not adjusted before that time, will try to vote for their candidate. Before that, if not allowed, they will endeavor to have the vote of the state thrown out.

Blaine, not Harrison

A special of the Pittsburg *Post*, writing from Washington, 22 inst, says: There has been no big gathering of Republican working politicans and wire-pullers in the last 15 years in which the Blaine sentiment was not strong. This is true in a very marked degree of the present gathering of Republicans in this city to attend the meeting of the Republican national committee. The Blaine shouters are present almost to the exclusion of everyone else. The atmosphere which they create is so marked that it can hardly fail to make the occupant of the White House a block away from the Arlington hotel, feel uncomfortable. There may be here and there a Harrison man in the crowd of delegates and committeemen that throng the headquarters, but if so he is silent and subdued. An overwhelming majority of the delegates are outspoken for Blaine. and there is no doubt that a majority of the members of the national committee feel the same way. "The only question," they say, "is, will Blaine take the nomination for president next year? If he will he can have it at a nod of his head. No one else will be in it."

The general feeling seems to be that Blaine is again full of the ambition to make the race once more. This is the conclusion those who have seen and talked with him in the last few days have reached. Of course Mr. Blaine has made no public declaration one way or the other, but he has left the impression on his callers that he was watching closely and eagerly the drift of things political in all parts of the country, which would hardly be the case if he had abandoned the idea of again being a presidential candidate.

Could be Avoided.

Court is in session this week, with its usual grist of petty cases, in which the lawyers are gladdened by a rich harvest in fees and the clients saddened by a clearing out of their private exchequers, no matter how the cases terminate.

There are constantly little cases in court not worth the amounts involved. Some of these originate from spite, some from headstrongness and misunderstandings and want of disposition of fair-dealing on the part of persons concerned in business transactions, and so on. Where reason, and cool tempers prevail among parties who have business differences, bitter and expensive lawsuits are rare. One fruitful cause of lawsuits is the abominable tick system, under which men do business for years without even so much as comparing accounts. Memory fails in regard to disputed parts of transactions of previous years, mutual accusations and bad tempers arise, and then the lawyer gets the cow to milk and keeps the cow for the trouble of milking besides. If men did a cash business in every day dealings, or balanced accouts every 30 or 60 days, all these vexations would be avoided money would be saved and friendships preserved.

There is a mass of litigation which should never be allowed to go beyond the office of the magistrate.

Selecting Polling Books.

Secretaries Harrity and Stewart and Auditor General McCamant, the commission appointed to select a style of polling booth for elections under the Baker ballot bill, will hold an open meeting in the Supreme court room on Wednesday 25, for the purpose of examining and inspecting such styles, samples and patterns of shelves and compartments or guard rails as may be submitted. At the same time the board will examine and inspect such patterns of improved ballot boxes as may be offered. The commissioners of Pennsylvania are invited to be present, as well as those who have patterns of shelves or compartments, guard rails and ballot boxes to submit for inspection.

Election districts containing 250 voters will require five voting shelves or compartments; and rooms suitable for holding elections therein will require, if square, to be about 15 x 15 feet; if not square, to contain not less the 250 square feet of floor space. Election districts containing more than 250 voters will require still larger rooms; and it is believed it will be necessary to construct temporary rooms provided with light and heat. Furthermore, if many election districts are not reduced from their present size, it is feared that some voters will not have an opportunity of voting, especially those who go to the polls at noon and evening hours.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Made a Raid on Distilleries.

United States Marshals Thursday night destroyed two "moonshine" distilleries in Fulton county, near the Maryland line. The moonshiners fought desperately to retain their property and endeavored to shoot the marshals. A large quantity of liquor was discovered which was destroyed, along with the stills, furnaces, kettles, the building, &c., as provided by law.

The Bearing on 1892.

New York World.

Last Tuesday's elections leave a very large margin for conjecture about the distribution of the electoral vote of '92. Neither party can confidently claim the possession of anything near the 223 votes necessary to elect a President.

Under the new apportionment the twenty States that cast their electoral votes for Harrison have 249 votes. But this easy majority in the electoral is wiped out when the following States are ranked as doubtful.

Indiana	15 votes
Iowa	13 "
Massachusetts	15 "
Michigan	14 "
New York	36 "
Total	93 votes.

These reduce the available strength of the States that went Republican in 1888 to 159 votes. Add to these the seventeen votes of the new States of Idaho North and South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming and the total is still fifty votes short of a majority. Under the newly established district system in Michigan its electoral vote will be divided, but only six votes are claimed by the Republicans. Add to these the votes of Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts and the election would be a tie. Let the Democrats carry New York, Indiana and eight districts in Michigan and their victory would be complete.

Let the fact be admitted that Illinois New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Wisconsin are no longer securely Republican States and the problem becomes still more complicated for the party that won in 1888.

Ex-Senator Wallace.

Ex-Senator Wallace in a published interview states his desire to enter the Pennsylvania legislature next year as a member of the assembly. There is no doubt the electors of Clearfield county will take great pleasure in nominating and electing Mr. Wallace. His experience in State legislation and great ability as a lawyer and equipment as a statesman, would make him a valuable member at any time; but the inducement that moves Mr. Wallace to re-enter public life at this time, to quote his own words, is as follows:

I would like to be there to secure for the voters of the State a satisfactory ballot system and to provide some system that would act as a screen between the illiterate and the ballot. Pennsylvania is absolutely suffering from the flood of illiteracy that is coming in upon it from other counties I would not hesitate a moment to take the stump in advocacy of compulsory education, not the compulsory education that is sometimes agitated but for a qualication that would compel foreigners to read and write before they are allowed to vote. I would favor the enactment of a law that would enable the authorities to say to this foreigner when he is 16 or 18 years old, "You must learn to read and write, else you cannot exercise the right of the ballot." That I think, would be a spur in the head of the young foreigner, and that, I think, would act as a screen between the ballot and the illiteracy from which Pennsylvania. New York and other large States are now suffering.

There is not an abler, truer citizen in this commonwealth, than Wm. A. Wallace, devotion to the interests of the masses stamps his entire record. We hope he will go to the next legislature.

A Law Point

The question will shortly be decided in New York City as to whether a merchant can be compelled to do that which he advertises his willingness to do. A lawyer is the complainant in the matter, so that it will not cost him anything to find it out. According to a New York paper, this lawyer is a big man, and when he saw a handsome piece of cloth outside a certain tailoring establishment marked "Suit to order, $18," he went inside to give his order. He was told that a frock suit would cost $20, but he did not weaken and gave his order. The tailor told him to return in a day or two to try the suit on, but it was not ready, and he was told to come again. This happened two or three times, and he got weary. When he asked the tailor in an emphatic manner whether he intended doing what he said he would, the tailor told him that his mill in Philadelphia had stopped making that kind of goods, and that he had not enough of the material in stock to make a suit for the lawyer.

Got Nix; Not Even a Tail.

The Centre Hall hunting party returned home last Friday with a weary and disconsolate air, having been out in the Seven mountains for four or five days and did not even get a shot at a deer. The boys had hard luck and hope the next trip will be far more successful.

Singing Class.

Samuel Rowe, of this place, will open a singing school in the School building, commencing on Friday evening, Dec. 4th. He has secured a class of about fifty.

CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

Five Children Seriously Injured by The Storm.

During the wind and rain storm of Monday noon a church that was being built at Hecla, this county, says the *Daily News*, was blown to the ground and thirteen school children, who had sought shelter from the storm within its uncompleted walls, were more or less injured, five of them seriously and one probably fatally. The accident occurred at about 12.45 o'clock. The church, which was to have been a union one, was only recently raised and the building so far consisted only of the frame work, a weather boarding of inch boards and a very heavy roof.

When the storm came up thirteen school children on their way to school were caught and sought shelter in the church. They had not been in it long until they heard the timbers crack and realized that the church was being blown down. Of course, in their fright and excitement the children did not know what to do and before they could get out the building fell with a crash and all the children were knocked down and some pinned fast beneath the heavy timbers. Fortunately there was no floor laid and most of the children fell between the joist receiving only slight injuries, but five of the number were pinned fast and badly injured.

Master Elias Dunkle, son of T. J. Dunkle, was probably the most seriously injured. He was pinned fast beneath the weight of one of the heaviest girders and it took five men to release him. When taken out it was found that his right limb was broken in two places, he had several severe cuts on the head, his arms were cut and his body was badly bruised as was also three other children. Dr. Fisher, of Zion, was at once summoned and rendered the necessary medical assistance and at this writing the children are all alive but the condition of Master Dunkle is very serious.

Court Melange.

Court convened on Monday morning at ten o'clock, with President Judge Furst and Associates Riley and Rhoads on the bench. The appointment of tipstavs, etc., was made and the usual number of writs and applications were presented to the court and acted upon. The grand jury was called and sworn and instructed as to their duties. The constables then made their returns, and the usual amount of miscellaneous business was transacted.

The week promised to be one of activity, and about forty-five commonwealth cases were on the docket. Col. James T. Stewart, of Boalsburg, was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

The judge in his charge to the grand jury impressed upon them the importance of secrecy and instructing them to ignore such petty cases as should not be brought before court. He told them to be as expeditious as possible in returning or disposing of bills. The Court alluded to the cess pool drainage, and believes it is now satisfactorily adjusted. With suitable internal changes and additions the present accommodations for the people of the county will be sufficient; the Court is at present opposed to the erection of a new court house.

The first case on trial Monday afternoon was that of Commonwealth vs. James A. Mayes, of Clarence, charged with carrying concealed weapons and using same with intent to kill. The charge was made by Alfred Lucas, constable, who in attempting to make an arrest was shot in the thigh with a revolver in the hands of James Mayes and a revolver was snapped at his breast by John Allen Mayes. The testimony on the case closed at five o'clock and went to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. They were remanded for sentence.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Jacob From, charged with assault and battery, S. W. Smith being the prosecutor, the grand jury ignored the bill and each party to pay half the costs.

Scalded to Death.

Johnnie Marsden, aged four years, of Cuba Mines, near Philipsburg, fell into a tub of scalding water on Monday evening, resulting in the death of the little fellow soon after. He was a son of Geo. Marsden, who only a few weeks ago received almost fatal injuries in the mines.

The Delamater Property Sold.

The homestead of George Wallace Delamater was sold at sheriff's sale at Meadville the other day for $8,200, Two hundred depositors were lookers on. The original cost of the property was over $40,000.

Senator Quay last Friday brought suit for $100,000 damages against the Pittsburg *Post* for publishing the anti-election Bardsley article.

——Have you seen the new stock of overcoats just received at the Philad. Branch?

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Will Convene in the Court House on Monday, Dec. 21st.

Prof. D. O. Etters, county superintendent, is busily engaged at present completing his arrangements for the holding of the forty-fifth annual session of the Teachers' Institute. The institute will convene in session promptly at 10.30 o'clock, Monday morning, December 21st, and continue for only four days, closing on Thursday, 24th.

Prof. Etters has been very successful in securing a competent corps of instructors and the following will be in attendance and address the assemblage on different occasions. Hon. Henry Hauck, of Harrisburg; Dr. G. G. Horne, of Allentown; Geo. W. Atherton, LL. D, President of State College; Gen. D. H. Hastings: Prof. John Hamilton, and Mrs. Cora Latshaw.

On Monday evening Hon. Henry Hauck will lecture on "Bound to win;" on Tuesday evening Hon. Henry Hall will deliver his lecture on "The Gospel of Get there," and on Wednesday evening a concert will be given by the Kellog concert company.

On Thursday, the 24th, will be director's day. The session on that day will begin at 10 a. m. Several addresses will be delivered, viz., Gen. James A. Beaver on "Improvement of School Grounds;" Dr. G. G. Groff, on "Health and the School House," and Mrs. Cora Latshaw, "Text Books on Hygiene." Mr. George Taylor is president of the Directors' Association and W. B. Rankin, secretary.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

A. V. Carpenter Swore that he Burned the Loch Lomond Lumber Yard for D. W. Holt.

Philipsburg Journal Nov. 18.

The case of the People's Fire Insurance Company against D. W. Holt, of this city, is on trial in the United States Circuit Court in Pittsburg. The case is an important one and involves about $120,000. There are 16 similar cases against Holt, which will probably be decided by this one and they aggregate the amount stated. The present suit is to recover $3,500 paid to Holt on a fire insurance policy.

Mr. Holt, as is generally known, was one of Philipsburg's leading lumber merchants, his mill and yard he located at Loch Lomond. Several years ago the yards were cleaned out by fire and on this destroyed lumber Holt recovered $125,000 insurance. He had been insured for $125,000, apportioned among a number of companies. It is now claimed that Holt set fire to, or caused to be set on fire, the lumber to get the insurance. Also that by fraud he made his books show that he had on hand about twice as much lumber as he actually had at the time of the fire. What was there, is claimed, was second-class material and unsalable, and he took that method of getting rid of it.

The first witness called in the case was A. V. Carpenter, a former employe of Holt. He testified that Holt had instructed him that when he was making his daily returns to the bookkeeper of feet of lumber sawed that day, to add about 3,000 or 4,000 feet to the actual count, and keep increasing the amount each day until the extra amount given made the total about twice what was on hand.

From the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* we learn that Mr. Carpenter, in addition said "I prepared three thin boxes filled with shavings and saturated them with coal oil. In each box I placed a piece of tallow candle, and placed one box at the lower end and one at the middle and one at the upper end of the yard. I lit the candle and then returned to Philipsburg. I went to the Potter House and was there about fifteen minutes when some one said, 'the Loch Lomond yard is on fire.' I went to the yard and met Holt there, who said, 'you have made a good job of this you will always have money in your pocket.'" Judge Orvis, who appears for Holt, tried to break down the witness' testimony, but did not succeed.

HOLT ACQUITTED.

D. W. Holt is acquitted. The jury on Saturday morning brought in a verdict that he was not guilty of the charges that he set fire to his lumber yards to obtain the insurance.

There was a rather large crowd in the U. S. Circuit Court room when the jury brought in the verdict. Mr. Holt was present and did not seem in the slightest nervous. When the verdict was read that the jury "find for the defendant," his face was entirely expressionless. His counsel Judge Orvis, was plainly delighted, however, and showed that he had scarcely been hopeful of such a complete vindication.

Musical Convention.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church, Centre Hall, will hold a musical convention in their church commencing on Monday evening, January 11th, and to continue during the week. Further announcements will be made in these columns later.

Detailed Routes of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Golden Gate Tours.

These tours to California under the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tourist system have excited considerable interest. The routes traversed are very diversified and interesting. On the first the Pullman vestibule train will leave January 13th, going via St. Louis, Kansas City, Las Vegas Hot Spring, and Santa Fe.

Returing, after six weeks in California via Sacramento, Salt Lake, Glennwood Springs Leadville, side trip over Marshall Pass, Colorado Springs, Manitou Denver. Omaha, and Chicago.

Rate from Philadelphia $300.

The second tour leaves February 24th going via Cincinnati, Mammoth Cave, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans (Mardi Gras festivites, Galveston, Huston, San Antonio, and El Paso.

Returning, after four weeks to California, via rout of first tour.

Rate from Philadelphia, $335.

The third tour leaves March 24th going via St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Mantiou, side trip over Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City.

Returing, after four weeks in California, via Mt. Shasta, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago.

The fourth, April 20th, will run west via Chicago, Denver, Colorado Spring, Manitou, side trip over Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City. Tourist will return independently within six months.

Rate from Philadelphia, $225; via Portland, $25 additional.

The rates fixed the first three tours cover every necessary expense *en route* in both directions, including hotel accommodation and several carriage rides and trains for all side trips in California, while rate for fourth tour covers every necessary expense as above westbound only, all side trips in California, and trains only returning via route selected. This particular tour is designed to accomodate those who desire to visit the Yosemite Valley and Yellowstone Park prior to their return to the East.

Beware of Them.

Two swindlers worked a number of Cardondalians nicely. They took orders for crayon portraits, agreeing to furnish them at a low rate of $3 each. They required in advance the sum of 50 cents on each sale, and so delighted were some with the scheme that they invested in from one to six, which they intended for their friends as holiday presents. The swindlers have gone and no crayons have come back. These same swindlers may visit this section and our readers should be on their guard.

A Double Postal Card.

A double or reply postal card is a new invention on file at the Post Office Department at Washington. It is so arranged that a blank card accompanies the original, and if the receiver does not care to reply he can tear the blank off, and two distinct cards are ready for use.

Duty of Supervisors.

Judge Krebs, of Clearfield county, decides that all supervisors have the right to demand, and county commissioners must provide the money to keep public roads in proper condition if the townships do not supply the necessary funds from road taxes.

To Work Eight Hours.

Governor Pattison has declared that the eight-hour law must be enforced in State institutions. The decision was given because of complaints made by employees of the Huntingdon Reformatory that they were obliged to work ten hours.

And That is too Much.

Most men are willing to make most any sacrifice for their wives except to get up and find an extra quilt or blanket when it gets colder in the night.

400 Pianos at Once.

A pyramid of 400 pianos all connected by wires to a key board, which is to be operated by a woman, is to be one of the features of the World's Fair in Chicago.

Instantly Killed.

Weaver Adams, a brakeman on local freight, was killed on Saturday near Philipsburg, while in discharge of his duty. He was standing on a box car applying the brake and did not notice that the train was nearing the bridge that spans Moshannon creek a half mile south of Steiner's station. Several other brakemen saw the danger but could not attract Adams' attention and the train rushed on the bridge. A cross beam struck the unfortunate man on the back of the head, breaking his neck and he fell dead on the car. Weaver Adams was a son of Thomas Adams, Esq., of Milesburg.

A Mind Cure.

Believing his legs had been crushed to splinters between cars that squeezed them, John Stroudburg, of Altoona, couldn't move the limbs until surgeons at the operating table told him the bones were unbroken. Then John jumped and ran.

REV DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Island of Patmos."

TEXTS "*When we had discovered Cyprus we left it on the left hand.*"—Acts xxi. 3, and "*I, John, was in the isle that is called Patmos.*"—Revelation i., 9.

Goodby, Egypt! Although interesting and instructive beyond any country in all the world, excepting the Holy Land, Egypt was to me somewhat depressing. It was a post mortem examination of cities that died four thousand years ago. The mummies, or wrapped up bodies of the dead, were prepared with reference to the Resurrection day, the Egyptians departing this life wanting their bodies to be kept in as good condition as possible so that they would be presentable when they were called again to occupy them. But if when Pharaoh comes to resurrection he finds his body looking as I saw his mummy in the museum at Boulac, his soul will become an unwilling tenant. The Sphinx also was to me a stern monstrosity, a statue carved out of rock of red granite sixty-two feet high and about one hundred and forty-three feet long, and having the head of a man and the body of a lion.

We sat down in the sand of the African desert to study it. With a cold smile it has looked down upon thousands of years of earthly history, Egyptian civilization, Grecian civilization, Roman civilization; upon the rise and fall of thrones innumerable; the victory and defeat of the armies of centuries. It took three thousand years to make one wrinkle on its red cheek. It is dreadful in its stolidity. Its eyes have never wept a tear. Its cold ears have not listened to the groans of the Egyptian nation, the burden of which I tried to weigh last Sabbath. Its heart is stone. It cared not for Pliny when he measured it in the first century. It will care nothing for the man who looks into its impertubable countenance in the last century.

But Egypt will yet come up to the glow of life. The Bible promises it. The missionaries, like my friend, good and great Dr. Lansing, are sounding a resurrection trumpet above those slain empires. There will be some other Joseph at Memphis. There will be some other Moses on the banks of the Nile. There will be some other Hypatia to teach good morals to the degraded. Instead of a destroying angel to slay the firstborn of Egypt the angel of the New Testament will shake everlasting life from his wings over a nation born in a day. When, soon after my arrival in Egypt, I took part in the solemn and tender obsequies of a missionary from our own land, dying there far away from the sepulchers of her fathers, and saw around her the dusky and weeping congregation of those she had come to save, I said to myself: "Here is self sacrifice of the noblest type. Here is heroism immortal. Here is a queen unto God forever. Here is something grander than the pyramids. Here is that which thrills the heavens. Here is a specimen of that which will yet save the world."

Goodby, Egypt! This sermon finds us on the steamer Minerva in the Grecian archipelago, the islands of the New Testament, and islands Paulinian and Johannian in their reminiscence. What Bradshaw's directory is to travelers in Europe, and what the railroad guide is to travelers it America, the Book of the Acts in the Bible is to voyagers in the Grecian, or, as I shall call it, the Gospel archipelago, The Bible geography of that region is accurate without a shadow of mistake. We are sailing this morning on the same waters that Paul sailed, but in the opposite direction to that which Paul voyaged. He was sailing southward and we northward. With him it was Ephesus, Coos, Rhodes, Cyprus. With us it is reversed, and it is Cyprus, Rhodes, Coos, Ephesus. There is no book in the world so accurate as the Divine Book.

My text says that Paul left Cyprus on the left; we, going in an opposite direction, have it on the right. On our ship Minerva were only two or three passengers besides our party, so we had plenty of room to walk the deck, and oh, what a night was Christmas night of 1889 in that Grecian archipelago—islands of light above, islands of beauty beneath! It is a royal family of islands, this Grecian archipelago—the crown of the world's scenery set with sapphire and emerald and topaz and chrysoprasus, and ablaze with a glory that seems let down out of celestial landscapes. God evidently made up His mind that just here He would demonstrate the utmost that can be done with islands for the beautification of earthly scenery.

The steamer had stopped during the night, and in the morning the ship was as quiet as this floor, when we hastened up to the deck and found that we had anchored off the island of Cyprus. In a boat, which the natives rowed standing up, as is the custom, instead of sitting down, as when we row, we were soon landed on the streets where Paul and Barnabas walked and preached. Yes, when at Antioch, Paul and Barnabas got into a fight—as ministers sometimes did, and sometimes do, for they all have imperfections enough to anchor them to this world till their work is done, I say—when, because of that bitter controversy, Paul and Barnabas parted, Barnabas came back here to Cyprus, which was his birthplace. Island, wonderful for history! It has been the prize sometimes won by Persia, by Greece, by Egypt, by the Saracens, by the Crusaders, and last of all, not by sword but by pen, and that the pen of the keenest diplomatist of the century, Lord Beaconsfield, who, under a lease which was as good as a purchase, set Cyprus among the jewels of Victoria's crown.

We went out into the excavations from which Di Cesnola has enriched our American museums with antiquities, and with no better weapon than our foot we stirred up the ground deep enough to get a tear bottle in which some mourner shed his tears thousands of years ago, and a lamp which before Christ was born lighted the feet of some poor pilgrim on his way. That island of Cyprus has enough to set an antiquarian wild. The most of its glory is the glory of the past, and the typhoid fevers that swept its coast, and the clouds of locusts that often blacken its skies (though two hundred thousand dollars were expended by the British empire in one year for the extirpation of these noxious insects, yet failing to do the work), and the frequent change of governmental masters hinder prosperity.

But when the islands of the sea come to God, Cyprus will come with them, and the agricultural and commercial opulence which adorned it in ages past will be eclipsed by the agricultural and commercial and religious triumphs of the ages to come. Why is the world so stupid that it cannot see that nations are prospered in temporal things in proportion as they are prospered in religious things? Godliness is profitable not only for individuals, but for nations. Quustions of tariff, questions of silver bill, questions of republic or monarchy have not so much to do with a nation's temporal welfare as questions of religion. Give Cyprus to Christ' give England to Christ, give America to Christ, give the world to Christ, and He will give them all a prosperity unlimited. Why is Brooklyn one of the queen cities of the earth? Because it is the queen cities of churches.

Blindfold me and lead me into any city of the earth so that I cannot see a street or a warehouse or a home, and then leads me into the churches and then remove the bandage from my eyes, and I will tell you from what I see inside the consecrated walls, having seen nothing outside, what is that city's merchandise, its literature, its schools, its printing presses, its government, its homes, its arts, its sciences, its prosperity or its depression, and ignorance and pauperism and outlawry. The altar of God in the church is the high water mark of the world's happiness. The Christian religion triumphant, all other interests triumphant. The Christian religion low down, all other interests low down. So I thought on the evening of that day we stepped from the filthy streets of Larnaca, Cyprus, onto the boat that took us back to the steamer Minerva, which had already begun to paw the waves like a courser impatient to be gone, and then we moved on and up among the islands of this Gospel archipelago.

Night came down on land and sea and the voyage became to me more and more suggestive and solemn. If you are pacing it alone a ship's deck in the darkness and at sea is a weird place, and an active imagination may conjure up almost any shape he will, and it shall walk the sea or confront him by the smokestack or meet him under the captain's bridge. But here I was alone on ship's deck in the Gospel archipelago, and do you wonder that the sea was populous with the past and that down the ratlines Bible memories descended? Our friends had all gone to their berths.

"Captain," I said, "when will we arrive at the Island of Rhodes?" Looking out from under his glazed cap, he responded in sepulchral voice, "About midnight." Though it would be keeping unreasonable hours, I concluded to stay on deck, for I must see Rhodes, one of the islands associated with the name of the greatest missionary the world ever saw or ever will see. Paul landed there, and that was enough to make it famous while the world stands, and famous in heaven when the world has become a charred wreck.

This island has had a wonderful history. With six thousand Knights of St. John, it at one time stood out against two hundred thousand warriors under "Solyman the Magnificent." The city had three thousand statues, and a statue to Apollo called Colossus, which has always since been considered one of the seven wonders of the world. It was twelve years in building and was seventy cubits high, and had a winding stairs to the top. It stood fifty-six years and then was prostrated by an earthquake. After lying in ruins for nine hundred years, it was purchased to be converted to other purposes, and the metal, weighing seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds, was put on nine hundred camels and carried away. We were not permitted to go ashore, but the lights all up and down the hills show where the city stands, and nine boats come out to take freight and to bring three passengers. Yet all the thousands of years of its history are eclipsed by the few hours or days that Paul stopped there.

As I stood there on the deck of the Minerva, looking out upon the place where the Colossus once stood, I bethought myself of the fact that the world must have a God of some kind. It is to me an infinite pathos—this Colossus not only of Rhodes, but the colossi in many parts of the earth. This is only the world's blind reaching up and feeling after God. Foundered human nature must have a supernatural arm to help it ashore. All the statues and images of heathendom are attempts to bring celestial forces down into human affairs. Blessed be our ears that we have heard of an ever present God, and that through Jesus Christ He comes into our hearts and our homes, and with more than fatherly and motherly interest and affection He is with us in all our struggles and bereavements and vicissitudes. Rhodes needs something higher than the Colossus, and the day will come when the Christ, whom Paul was serving when he sailed into the harbor of Rhodes, shall take possession of that island.

As we move on up through this archipelago, I am reminded of what an important part the islands have taken in the history of the world. They are necessary to the balancing of the planet. The two hemispheres must have them. As you put down upon a scale the heavy pound weights, and then the small ounces—and no one thinks of despising the small weights—so the continents are the pounds and the islands are the ounces. A continent is only a larger island, and an island only a smaller continent. Something of what part the islands have taken in the world's history you will see when I remind you that the Island of Salamis produced Solon, and that the Island of Chios produced Homer, and the Island of Samos produced Pythagoras, and the Island of Coos produced Hippocrates.

But there is one island that I longed to see more than any other. I can afford to miss the princes among the islands, but I must see the king of the archipelago. The one I longed to see is not so many miles in circumference as Cyprus or Crete or Paros or Naxos or Scio or Mitylene, but I had rather, in this sail through the Grecian archipelago, see that than all the others; for more of the glories of heaven landed there than on all the islands and continents since the world stood. As we come toward it I feel my pulses quicken. "I, John, was in the island that is called Patmos." It is a pile of rocks twenty-eight miles in circumference. A few cypresses and inferior olives pump a living out of the earth, and one palm tree spreads its foliage. But the barrenness and gloom and loneliness of the island made it a prison for the banished evangelist.

Domitian could not stand his ministry, and one day, under armed guard, that minister of the Gospel stepped from a tossing boat to these dismal rocks and walked up to the dismal cavern which was to be his home and the place where should pass before him all the conflicts of coming time and all the raptures of a coming eternity. Is it not remarkable that nearly all the great revelations of music and poetry and religion have been made to men in banishment—Homer and Milton banished into blindness; Beethoven banished into deafness; Dante writing his "Divina Commedia" during the nineteen years of banishment from his native land; Victor Hugo writing his "Les Miserables" exiled from home and country on the island of Guernsey, and the brightest visions of the future have been given to those who by sickness or sorrow were exiled from the outer world into rooms of suffering. Only those who have been imprisoned by very hard surroundings have had great revelations made to them.

So Patmos, wild, chill and bleak and terrible was the best island in all the archipelago, the best place in all the earth for divine revelations. Before a panorama can be successfully seen, the room in which you sit must be darkened, and in the presence of John was to pass such a panorama as no man ever before saw or ever will see in this world, and hence the gloom of his surroundings was a help rather than an hindrance. All the surroundings of the place affected St. John's imagery when he speaks of heaven. St. John, hungry from enforced abstinance, or having no food except that at which his appetite revolted, thinks of heaven; and as the famished man is apt to dream of bountiful tables covered with luxuries, so St. John says of the inhabitants of heaven "They shall hunger no more." Scarcity of fresh water on Patmos and the hot tongue of St. John's thirst leads him to admire heaven as he says, "They shall thirst no more."

St. John hears the waves of the sea wildly dashing against the rocks, and each wave has a voice, and all the waves together make a chorus, and they remind him of the multitudinous anthems of heaven, and he says, "They are like the voice of many waters." One day, as he looked off upon the sea, the waters were very smooth, as it is to-day while we sail them in the Minerva, and they were like glass, and the sunlight seemed to set them on fire, and there was a mingling of white light and intense flame, and as St. John looked out from his cavern home upon that brilliant sea he thought of the splendors of heaven and describes them "As a sea of glass mingled with fire." Yes, seated in the dark cavern of Patmos, though homesick and hungry and loaded with Domitian's anathemas, St. John was the most fortunate man on earth because of the panorama that passed before the mouth of that cavern.

Turn down all the lights that we may better see it. The panorama passes, and lo! the conquering Christ, robed, girdled, armed, the flash of golden candlesticks and seven stars in His right hand, candlesticks and stars meaning light held up and light scattered. And there passes a throne and Christ on it, and the seals broken, and the woes sounded, and a dragon slain, and seven last plagues swoop, and seven vials are poured out, and the vision vanishes. And we halt a moment to rest from the exciting spectacle. Again the panorama moves on before the cavern of Patmos, and John the exile sees a great city representing all abominations, Babylon towered, palaced, templed, fountained, foliaged, sumptuous, hanging gardens, sufficiently gone crash! crash! and the pipers cease to pipe, and the trumpets cease to trumpet, and the lust, and the smoke, and the horror fill the canvas, while from above and beneath are voices announcing, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen!" And we halt again to rest from the spectacle.

Again the panorama passes before the cavern of Patmos, and John the exile sees a mounted Christ on a snow white charger leading forth the cavalry of heaven, the long line of white chargers galloping through the scene, the clattering of hoofs, the clinking of bridle bits, and the flash of spears, all the earth conquered and all heaven in Doxology. And we halt again to rest from the spectacle. Again the panorama passes before the cavern of Patmos, and John the exile sees great thrones lifted, thrones of martyrs, thrones of apostles, thrones of prophets, thrones of patriarchs, and a throne higher than all on which Jesus sits, and ponderous books are opened, their leaves turned over, revealing the names of all that have ever lived, the good and the bad, the renowned and the humble, the mighty and the weak, and at the turn of every leaf the universe is in rapture of fright, and the sea empties its sarcophagus of all the dead of the sunken shipping, and the earth gives way, and the heavens vanish. Again we rest a moment from the spectacle.

The panorama moves on before the cavern of Patmos, and John the exile beholds a city of gold, and a river more beautiful than the Rhine or the Hudson rolls through it, and fruit trees bend their burdens on either bank, and all is surrounded by walls in which the upholstery of autumnal forests, and the sunrises and sunsets of all the ages, and the glory of burning worlds seem to be commingled. And the inhabitants never breathe a sigh, or utter a groan, or discuss a difference, or frown a dislike, or weep a tear. The fashion they wear is pure white, and their foreheads are encircled by garlands, and they who were sick are well, and they who were old are young, and they who were bereft are reunited. And as the last figure of that panorama rolled out of sight I think that John must have fallen back into his cavern nerveless and exhausted. Too much was it for the naked eye to look at. Too much was it for human strength to experience.

My friends, I would not wonder if you should have a very similar vision after awhile. You will be through with this world, its cares and fatigues and struggles, and if you have served the Lord and have done the best you could, I should not wonder if your dying bed were a Patmos. It often has been so. I was reading of a dying boy who, while the family stood around sorrowfully, expecting each breath would be the last, cried: "Open the gates! Open the gates! Happy! Happy! Happy!" John Owen, in his last hour, said to his attendant, "Oh, brother Payne! the long wished for day has come at last!" Rutherford, in the closing moment of his life, cried out, "I shall shine, I shall see Him as He is, and all the fair company with Him, and shall have my large share. I have gotten the victory. Christ is holding forth His arms to embrace me. Now I feel! Now I enjoy! Now I rejoice! I feed on manna. I have angels' food. My eyes will see my Redeemer. Glory, glory dwelleth in Immanuel's land." Yes, ten thousand times in the history of the world has the dying bed been made a Patmos.

You see the time will come when you will, oh, child of God, be exiled to your last sickness as much as John was exiled to Patmos. You will go into your room not to come out again, for God is going to do something better and grander and happier for you than He has ever done! There will be such visions let down to your pillow as God gives no man if he is ever to return to this tame world. The apparent feeling of uneasiness and restlessness at the time of the Christian's departure, the physicians say, is caused by no real distress. It is an unconscious and involuntary movement, and I think in many cases it is the vision of heavenly gladness too great for mortal endurance. It is only heaven breaking in on the departing spirit.

You see your work will be done and the time for your departure will be at hand, and there will be wings over you and wings under you, and songs let loose on the air, and your old father and mother gone for years, will descend into the room, and your little children whom you put away for the last sleep years ago will be at your side, and their kiss will be on your foreheads, and you will see gardens in full bloom, and the swinging open of shining gates, and will hear voices long ago hushed.

In many a Christian departure that you have known and I have known there was in the parasceology of the departing ones something that indicated the reappearance of those long deceased. It is no delirium, no delusion, but a supernal fact. Your glorified loved ones will hear that you are about to come, and they will say in heaven: "May I go down to show that soul the way up? May I be the celestial escort? May I wait for that soul at the edge of the pillow?" And the Lord will say: "Yes. You may fly down on that mission." And I think all your glorified brethren will come down, and they will be in the room, and although those in health standing around you may hear no voice and see no arrival from the heavenly world, you will see and hear. And the moment the fleshly bond of the soul shall break, the cry will be: "Follow me! Up this way! By this gilded cloud, past these stars, straight for home, straight for glory, straight for God!"

As on that day in the Grecian archipelago, Patmos began to fade out of sight, I walked to the stern of the ship that I might keep my eye on the enchantment as long as I could, and the voice that sounded out of heaven to John the exile in the cavern on Patmos seemed sounding in the waters that dashed against the side of our ship, "Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people and God Himself shall be with them and be their God; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

Will Make Ships Unsinkable.

And now a material has been discovered that will make ships unsinkable. The article is called cellulose and is to be manufactured in Philadelphia. The cellulose is made from the husks of cocanuts and has the property of absorbing eight times its own weight of water. The husks are ground into meal, the meal is placed in sacks, and vessels are lined with it. Owing to the quality of the fiber it is impossible to make a hole in it. The discovery of the material was accidental. A French gunboat was practicing at a target set up against a quantity of these wet husks; the shots that struck the target pierced it and disappeared among the husks, leaving no signs of their penetration, because the material immediately closed up again. The hint thus given led to experiments, and these to the manufacture of the new article. If the hull of a vessel be lined with cellulose it will make it practically unsinkable.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Finger Autographs of Idiots.

Impressions of the finger-tips of idiots have been found by Dr. A'Abundo to show very different markings from those of sane people. In a number idiots the markings on the tips of all the fingers on each hand were identical, and in one idiot the tips of the thumbs had the same markings as those of the fingers. There was a noticeable smoothness of the finger-tips in all idiots.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1891.

Christ Before Pilate.

LESSON TEXT.

(John 19 : 1-16. Memory verses, 5-7.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Son of God.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*—John 20 : 31.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Son Receiving Sentence.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Abuse Inflicted, vs. 1 5.
2. Crucifixion Demanded, vs. 6, 7.
3. Sentence Given, vs. 8-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our satisfaction.*—Rom. 4 : 25.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—John 19 : 1-16. The Son receiving sentence.
T.—Matt. 27 : 1-26. Jesus before Pilate.
W.—Mark 15 : 1-15. Jesus before Pilate.
T.—Luke 23 : 1-25. Jesus before Pilate.
F.—Isa. 53 : 1-12. The suffering Saviour.
S.—Matt. 16: 21-28. Suffering anticipated.
S.—Heb. 2 : 1-18. The gain of suffering.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. ABUSE INFLICTED.

I. By the Scourge:

Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged him (1).
Unto the Gentiles to mock, and to scourge (Matt. 20 : 19).
Is it lawful for you to scourge....a Roman? (Acts 22 : 25).
Others had trials of mockings and scourgings (Heb. 11 : 36).

II. By the Thorn:

The soldiers plaited a crown of thorns, and put it on his head (2).
Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee (Gen. 3 : 18).
Plaiting a crown of thorns, they put it on him (Mark 15 : 17).
There was given me a thorn in the flesh (2 Cor. 12 : 7).

III. By the Robing:

The soldiers....arrayed him in a purple garment (2).
The purple raiment that was on the kings of Midian (Judg. 8 : 26).
They that wear soft raiment are in kings' houses (Matt. 11 : 8).
They stripped him, and put on him a scarlet robe (Matt. 27 : 28).

IV. By the Salutations:

They came unto him, and said, Hail, King of the Jews! (3.)
They....mocked him saying, Hail, King of the Jews! (Matt. 27 : 29).
Saying that he himself is Christ a king (Luke 23 : 2).
Write....he said, I am king of the Jews (John 19 : 21).

V. By the Blows:

They struck him with their hands (3).
They did esteem him stricken, smitten of God (Isa. 53 : 4).
Some smote him with the palms of their hands (Matt 26 : 67).
They....took the reed and smote him on the head (Matt 27 : 30.)

II. CRUCIFIXION DEMANDED.

I. The Tumultuous Cry:

They cried out, saying, Crucify him, crucify him (6.)
They cried out exceedingly....Let him be crucified (Matt. 27 : 23).
They cried out again, Crucify him (Mark 15 : 13.)
They shouted, saying, Crucify, crucify him (Luke 23 : 21.)

II. The Specious Plea:

He ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God (7).
He hath spoken blasphemy....He is worthy of death (Matt. 26 : 65, 66).
The Jews sought....to kill him, because he....called God his own Father (John 5 : 18).
For a good work we stone thee not, but for blasphemy (John 10 : 33).

III. SENTENCE GIVEN.

I. The Awe-Stricken Governor:

When Pilate....heard this saying, he was the more afraid (8).
I am innocent of the blood of this righteous man (Matt. 27 : 24).
Upon this Pilate sought to release him (John 19 : 12).
Pilate....had determined to release him (Acts 3 : 13).

II. The Silent Prisoner:

Jesus gave him no answer (9).
He gave him no answer, not even to one word (Matt. 27 : 14).
He held his peace, and answered nothing (Mark 14 : 61).
Jesus no more answered anything (Mark 15 : 5).

III. The Humbling Reply:

Thou wouldest have no power against me, except it were given thee (11).
By me kings reigns, and princes decree justice (Prov. 8 : 15).
He removeth kings, and setteth up kings (Dan 2 : 21).
There is no power but of God (Rom. 13 : 1).

IV. The Cunning Retort:

If thou release this man, thou art not Cæsar's friend (12).
No man can serve two masters (Matt. 6 : 24).
One that maketh himself a king speaketh against Cæsar (John 19 : 12).
These all act contrary to the decrees of Cæsar (Acts 17 : 7).

V. The Official Display:

He saith unto the Jews, Behold, your King! (14).
They look and stare upon me (Psa. 22 : 17).
They shall look unto me whom they have pierced (Zech. 12 : 10).
Every eye shall see him, and they which pierced him (Rev. 1 : 7).

VI. The Cruel Condemnation:

Then....he delivered him unto them to be crucified (16).
Jesus he scourged and delivered to be crucified (Matt. 27 : 26).
Pilate....released unto them Barabbas, and delivered Jesus (Mark 15 : 15).
But Jesus he delivered up to their will (Luke 23 : 25).

Verse 1.—"Pilate therefore took Jesus and scourged him." (1) An ignoble ruler; (2) A peerless prisoner: (3) A base cruelty.

Verse 2.—"The soldiers plaited a crown of thorns, and put it on his head." (1) The soldiers and their victim: (2) The Lord and his crown.—The crown of thorns (1) An instrument of torture; (2) An expression of irony; (3) A type of triumph.

Verse 4.—"I find no crime in him." (1) A positive conclusion; (2) A frank confession.—(1) Charges investigated (2) Innocence established: (3) Justic denied.

Verse 5.—"Behold the man!" The man (1) Innocent of guilt; 2) Overwhelmed with woes. (3) Radiant with graces.

Verse 6.—"Crucify him, crucify him." Crucifixon (1) Demanded by the mob; (2) Decreed by the Father: (3) Accepted by the Son; (4) Trusted by the saint.

Verse 9.—"Jesus gave him no answer." (1) The governor's demands: (2) The Lord's silence.

Verse 11.—"Thou wouldst have no power against me, except it were given thee from above." (1) The source of power; (2) The limitations of power.

Verse 12.—"If thou release this man, thou are not Cæsar's friend." Royal patronage (1) Of what value? (2) On what dependent.

Verse 15.—"Away with him, crucify him." (1) Jesus rejected; (2) Jesus doomed.

Verse 16.—"He delivered him unto them to be crucified." (1) Pilate's decree; (2) The Lord's doom.—1) The judge; (2) The prisoner; (3) The cross.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

PONTIUS PILATE.

Governor of Judea (Matt. 27 : 2 ; Luke 3 : 1).
His cruelties (Luke 13 : 1 ; John 19 : 1).
Jesus delivered to him (Matt. 20 : 19 ; Mark 15 : 1).
Surprised at Jesus (Mark 15 : 5, 44 ; John 19 : 9).
Feared Jesus (John 19 : 8.
Justified Jesus (Matt. 27 : 24 ; John 18 : 38).
Sought to release Jesus (John 19 : 12 ; Acts 3 : 13).
Sought to please the people (Mark 15 : 15; Luke 23 : 24, 25).
Condemned the Lord (Matt. 27 : 26 ; John 19 : 13-16 .
Disposed of the Lord's body (Luke 23 : 52 ; John 19 : 38).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The main difficulty in arranging the four accounts grows out of the uncertainty as to the number of trials before the Jewish rulers. John 18 : 19-23 seems to refer to a hearing before Annas, since verse 24 follows. If so, then we have accounts of three hearings: a preliminary one before Annas (John), an informal trial before the sanhedrin at night (Luke), to which Matthew and Mark briefly refer. The denials of Peter would then be placed as follows: The first, before or during the hearing before Annas; that second, during the hearing before Caiaphas; the third, at the close of this hearing. The night trial before Caiaphas was followed by maltreatment, which probably continued until morning. The sanhedrin met very early, and formal condemnation of Jesus took place. Jesus was then led to Pilate, whether from the palace of the high-priest or from the usual meeting-place of the sanhedrin is uncertain. Pilate, to meet Jewish scruples, came outside the prætorium; the rulers at first attempted to have Jesus condemned without specific charge (John 18 : 29, 30). Failing in this, they brought a political charge, which led to the interview between Pilate and Jesus (John 18 : 33-38). The governor attempts to release Jesus, but the rulers renew their accusations, mentioning Galilee. Hearing this, Pilate sends Jesus to Herod, who was at Jerusalem. Jesus is silent before Herod, and is mocked by his soldiers. Receiving the prisoner again, Pilate makes another effort to release Jesus; but, by giving the people their choice of a prisoner, virtually condemns Jesus, since they chose Barabbas. About this time a message comes from Pilate's wife. Two more efforts are made by Pilate to release Jesus, but he yields. At this point the lesson begins. Pilate's public washing of his hands is placed by some immediately before the lesson; by others it is connected with verse 16.

PLACE.—At and outside of the prætorium; that is, Pilate's residence. This was either the castle Antonia, at the northwest corner of the temple, or the summer palace of Herod the Great, on the north side of Mt. Zion. The latter is the more probable place.

TIME.—On Friday morning (the preparation). There is a question whether this was the 14th or 15th of Nisan. The synoptists expressly point to the latter date, and John 18 : 28 can be explained accordingly. The 15th of Nisan would be April 7, A. U. C. 783,—A. D. 30. The time of the day was before noon, though Mark places the crucifixion at 9 A. M. ("the third hour").

PERSONS.—Pilate; our Lord; the Roman soldiers; the rulers; the multitude of the Jews.

INCIDENTS.—Jesus is scourged; then mock insignia of royalty are put on him by the soldiers, who mock and strike him. Pilate brings him out to the multitude, but they cry out, "Crucify him!" Pilate tells them he finds no crime in him, but they refer to his claim to be the Son of God. Alarmed by this, Pilate questions Jesus farther. Pilate again seeks to release him, but the Jews reply that to release Jesus would be a political offense. This brings Pilate to yield. He takes his place on the *bema*, and says to the Jews, 'Behold your king!" To their demand for the crucifixion of Jesus, he replies with a further taunt, which leads to the final cry of the Jews, "We have no king but Cæsar." The final order for crucifixion is then given.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matthew 27 : 26-30, Mark 15 : 15-19, are parallel to verses 1-3; verses 4-16 are peculiar to John.

SCIENTIFIC.

The population of the earth doubles itself in 200 years.

A thunderstorm in hot weather travels at the average rate of thirty miles an hour.

Each of the four cables upon which the Brooklyn Bridge rests has a capacity of 12,000 tons.

A French electrician puts out 150 type-written words a minute over a single wire—the capacity of his improved method of telegraphy.

Dentists have discovered the tartar, calcareous deposit on the teeth, is more abundant in persons of highly nervous temperament than in any others.

A company has been formed in Ohio to pipe Lake Erie water through to Cincinnati, taking the most important cities and towns along the route.

Many of the Pittsburg glass companies are placing plants in position to make gas, the natural-gas supply having given out. The object is to avoid going back to solid fuel.

The shell of an oyster in its native habitat is always a little open, and microscopic, waving hairs set up currents which carry the food plants to its mouth, where they are engulfed and afterwards digested.

A careful examination of the aqueous humor of the eyes of cattle will determine whether they are suffering from tubercle or not. The bacilli will be found there in all cases where the disease exists.

A disinfectant which combines cheapness with general worth is found in permanganate of potash. One ounce wils make a bucketful of disinfectant. It is a crystal, and can be kept in this stat, until ready for use,

Alachua Lake, a sheet of water in Georgia, almost fifteen miles in length, has run completly dry, leaving thousands of dead fish and inert alligators on the banks. This is the second time since 1823 this phenomenon has occurred.

There is less dew on a cloudy night, because clouds prevent the earth from cooling. They obstruct the rays of heat as these pass over the earth and turn them back, thus preserving the equality of atmosphere between the earth and the air.

Oxygen is a gas whose presence is necessary before the phenomenon of burning can take place, and hydrogen is a gas that burns with a pale blue flame, and yet the combination of these two gases forms water, which is the opposing element of fire.

The pongee silks, both plain and figured, will be worn during the fall, the natural shade predominating. Combination suits in two shades of pongee will be favored. The two shades of brown and black, with delicate combinations, will be noticeable for reception gowns.

The cultivation of the Indian-rubber tree on the Island of Trinidad is receiving much attention. A few trees of different varieties were imported some years ago and were placed in the botanical gardens. The results have shown that the soil and climate are remarkably favorable to their cultivation.

Besides the large planets, Mercury, Venus, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, there are probably thousands of others revolving around the Sun in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. Up to date over two hundred and fifty have been discovered and catalogued. Vesta, Ceres, Pallas and Juno are among the more important of them, the first-mentioned being, under favorable circumstances, visible to the naked eye.

A new scientific instrument has been gotten up by Professor Bigelow, which is called the aurora-inclinometor. By extensive researches he has found that the same law which underlies the working of electricity and magnetism is operating on the sun, and that sun-earth rotates as does the armature of a dynamo. The instrument will be sent to Alaska, where it will be used in the study of the aurora, and it is there seen in the best conditions.

Accordion plaiting, after its brief retirement, is again to the fore for the moment at least. A costume of fine woolen is made entirely of accordion plaits. The corsage is ornamented with square figaro jacket front and back of fine guipure lace. The upper part of the sleeve is of full accordion plaits, the lower part tight-fitting and covered with guipure lace. The collar and bands are of guipure.

HUMOROUS.

A tramp spends his life going to dinner.

The trouble with a crank is that he will only turn one way.

It is the uninstructed delegate that is ordinarily the most intelligent.

The love of the man who marries for money is founded upon the rocks.

It's odd that by devoting all her time to Browning a girl can get pale.

A new choirmaster in a church ought to make everything just hum.

It is singular how a surgeon retains his popularity when he so often cuts his friends.

Make friends with your creditors if you can, but never make a creditor of your friend.

A great many men are like new ground—do better when they are broken up.

What is monopoly? A corporation in which other fellows hold all the stock.

When they say the bride's costume was a dream do you mean to imply that it was an illusion?

"How's business?" asked one pickpocket of another. "I manage to keep my hand in," was the reply.

Some duties are best performed by deputy. When a man is bearing stocks, he doesn't like to carry them himself.

Woman uses powder as a defence against Time; but the old fellow isn't scared away by that kind of ammunition.

Queer thing happen sometimes. An Ohio man recently opened a jewelry store and got six years for doing so.

"Gunpowder blue" is a new color. The girl who meets her match dressed in that will be sure to go off.

Character is like the grand old cathedral bell. Reputation is the brass tintinnabulum of the loud mouthed auctioneer.

First dude—I say—aw—where did you get your hair cut?
Second dude—On my head.

Man—Why don't you follow some trade?
Tramp—I did sorr; but I niver caught up wid it.

Cleverton—That's a beautiful suit you have on. Was it so very expensive?
Travers—It cost my tailor about $40.

The Oldest Inhabitant: Tourist—"How long have you been living here, my friend?"
Native—"See that big hill over thar?"
Tourist—"Yes."
Native—"Wal, that was yere when I came yere."

Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of No. 12 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 8, 10 and 12 cent gilts.

Saxony imposes a tax on cats.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

The population of the earth doubles itself in 200 years

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Salmon, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that never sleep.

46 757

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years.

"I have been ill for "about five years, "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result- "ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate- "ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex- "pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J.R. LOUGHMEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

Catarrh

Hood's Sarsaparilla, Being a Constitutional Remedy, Readily Reaches and Cures It.

"A sense of gratitude and a desire to benefit those afflicted, prompts me to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have catarrh. For many years I was troubled with catarrh and indigestion and general debility. I got so low I could not get around the house. I tried about everything I saw recommended for catarrh, but failing in every instance of being relieved, I became

Very Much Discouraged.

At last I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and began to get relief. I have now used, within two years, ten or twelve bottles and I feel better than I have for years. I attribute my improvement wholly to the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

MRS. CHAS. RHINE, Corner York and Pleasant Streets, Hanover, Penna.

HOOD'S PILLS—For the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price 25c.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY.

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than Gold when hens moult. *If you can't get it send to us.* Sample 25 cents, five $1.00. Sample Copy **Best Poultry Paper** *sent free.* I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
And take it for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains. Stops Inflammation, in body or limb, like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains. Illustrated Book free. Price, 35 cents, Six $2.00. Sold by druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. E. C. WEST'S

NERVE AND BRAIN

Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity, misery, decay, and death. Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion of the Brain. Each box contains 1 month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.00, by mail.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES.

With each $5 order we will send a written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not cure. Guarantees issued only by FINNERTY, McCLURE & Co., Sole Agts., 109 Market St., Philadelphia, Penna.

AGENTS send for **How I Made a House and Lot in One year.** Our copyrighted methods free to all desiring a Home, or business change. $75 to $200 Monthly. Teachers and ladies find big pay for spare hours. TREASURY PURCHASING AGENCY, 27 4th Ave., New York.

Faced cloths, cheviots and camel's hair are commended for tailor gowns that are to be worn again, both in the house and street.

Do not send your daughter away for change of air till you understand her ailment. Send 2c. stamp for "Guide to Health," to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Ribbed goods, after the manner of Bedford cords, are among the handsomest woolens, and will rival the finest habit cloth.

Where is Johnsonville?

"I have bought a farm of 700 acres with the money made working for you, and as it is in a flourishing country I think I shall establish a town on it, and call it 'Johnsonville.'" This is an extract from a letter from W. H. Skinner. This young man started in business something over two years ago, with scarcely a dollar, and he has made wonderful progress. The first year his profits footed up to over $4000. There are hundreds and thousands of young men in this glorious country of ours who can do just as good work as Mr. Skinner. Write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will give you an opportunity to do as well or better.

Ice cream was first made and sold in Philadelphia ninety-one years ago.

Mr. Rudolph Kriede, Superior, Wis., writes I have tried the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, received from you some time ago. My wife pronounces them the best remedy she has ever used for female disorders. Please accept my thanks. Your letter of the 17th ult., was duly received and should have replied ere this, but I wanted my wife's opinion before answering. I am well satisfied and enclose $1.75 for which please send me one dozen boxes.

A large bed of meerschaum has been discovered on Orcas Island, Washington.

"What it costs" must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar."

Chili was discovered by Spain in 1518.

Causes no Nausea.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is universally conceded to be the only sure and safe remedy for croup sold. It speedily allays inflammation in throat or lungs. Sold by druggists, or address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Price 50 cts.

An ingenious London shopkeeper sells plots for novels and short stories at low rates.

CONDUCTOR R. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The shell of an oyster in its native habitat is always a little open, and microscopic, waving hairs set up currents which carry the food plants to its mouth, where they are engulfed and afterwards digested.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Only a few Announcements can be included in this advertisement, but they will enable the friends of THE COMPANION to judge somewhat of the scope and character of the reading that will be given in its columns during 1892—the sixty-fifth year of its issue.

Nine Illustrated Serial Stories.

The Serial Stories for the coming year will be of rare interest and variety, as well as unusual in number.

Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift. A New England Quaker Girl's first Contact with "World's People"; by **Mrs. Mary Catherine Lee.**
A Tale of the Tow-Path. The Hardships encountered by a Boy who found Life at home too Hard for him; by **Homer Greene.**
How Dickon Came by his Name. A charmingly written Story of the Age of Chivalry; by **Harold Frederic.**
Two "Techs" Abroad. They set off on a Tour of the World in quest of Profitable Enterprises; by **C. A. Stephens.**
A Young Knight of Honor. The Story of a Boy who stood at his Post while Death was all around him. **Miss Fanny M. Johnson.**
A Boy Lieutenant. A True Narrative; by **Free S. Bowley.**
Smoky Days. A Story of a Forest Fire; by **E. W. Thomson.**
Touaregs. A Story of the Sahara; by **Lossing G. Brown.**
On the Lone Mountain Route; by **Miss Will Allen Dromgoole.**

Hints on Self-Education.

Articles of great value to Young Men who desire to educate themselves.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ex-President of Cornell.
President Timothy Dwight, of Yale University.
President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College.
President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University.
President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College.
Professor James Bryce, M.P., author of the "American Commonwealth."

Practical Advice.

The Habit of Thrift; by **Andrew Carnegie.**
How to Start a Small Store; by **F. B. Thurber.**
Girls and the Violin. A Valuable Paper; by **Camilla Urso.**
A Chat with Edison. How to Succeed as an Electrician; **G. P. Lathrop.**
Boys in N. Y. Offices; Evils of Small Loans; by **Henry Clews.**
The Girl Who Thinks She Can Write. Three Articles of Advice by well-known Writers, **Amelia E. Barr, Jeanette L. Gilder, Kate Field.**

Five Special Features.

A Rare Young Man. Describing the life of a young inventor of extraordinary gifts; **The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.**
Episodes in My Life. A delightful paper telling how he came to build the Suez Canal; by **The Comte de Lesseps.**
The Story of the Atlantic Cable. Mr. Field's narrative has the thrilling interest of a romance; **Cyrus W. Field.**
Unseen Causes of Disease; Three admirable articles by the Eminent English Physician, **Sir Morell Mackenzie.**
Boys and Girls at the World's Fair. What Young Americans may do as Exhibitors; by **Col. George R. Davis.**

Glimpses of Royalty.

Housekeeping at Windsor Castle; by **Lady Jeune.**
How Queen Victoria Travels; by **H. W. Lucy.**
The Story of Kensington Palace; by **The Marquis of Lorne.**
How I Met the Queen; by **Nugent Robinson.**

Railway Life.

The Safest Part of a Train; by **Col. H. G. Prout.**
Success in Railway Life; by Supt. N. Y. Central, **Theo. Voorhees.**
Asleep at his Post; by former Supt. Mich. Southern, **Charles Paine.**
Roundhouse Stories. Humorous and pathetic; by **An Old Brakeman.**

Short Stories and Adventures.

More than One Hundred capital Stories of Adventure, Pioneering, Hunting, Touring will be printed in this volume. Among them are:

The Flash-Light.
My Queer Passenger.
Molly Barry's Manitou.
Shut Up in a Microbe Oven:
The Cruise of a Wagon-Camp.
Old Thad's Stratagem.
Very Singular Burglars.
The Tin Peddler's Baby.
Blown Across Lake Superior.
A Young Doctor's Queer Patients.
His Day for the Flag.
Capturing a Desperado.
In the Burning Pineries.
The Boys and the Wild-Cat.
On a Cattle Steamer in a Storm:

The Illustrations will be improved and increased in number. The Weekly Editorials on the leading Foreign and Domestic Topics will be marked by impartiality and clearness. Household Articles will be contributed by well-known writers. The Children's Page will be more attractive than ever. The Illustrated Weekly Supplements, adding nearly one-half to the size of the paper, will be continued.

"A Yard of Roses"

Free to January, 1892.

To any NEW SUBSCRIBER who will cut out and send us this slip with name and address and $1.75, we will send THE COMPANION FREE to January, 1892, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE HOLIDAY NUMBERS, and all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements. New Subscribers will also receive a copy of a beautiful colored picture, entitled "A YARD OF ROSES." Its production has cost TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. 45

This Slip with $1.75.

Specimen Copies sent free on application. ADDRESS, **THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.** *Send Check, Post-Office Order, or Registered Letter at our risk.*

Miss Marie Louise Blaine, niece of Secretary Blaine, has been appointed a clerk in the United States land office at Helena, Montana.

MISCHIEF.

"Mischief" is the title of a beautiful picture of a laughing beauty, possessing a sweet, lovely face in all the beauty and freshness of girlhood, just from school, with the bright world before her. She sees nothing but joy, love, wealth and happiness. Size 14x22 inches, in colors; price $1.00. This lovely picture will be sent postpaid free, to any person who has not used West's Liver Pills. On receipt of 25 cents in stamps we will mail, postpaid, the beautiful picture "Mischief" and one box of West's Liver Pills, the standard remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache; sugar coated. This offer is only good for a few days, as the edition of "Mischief" is limited. Only one picture will be sent to one person, and only to those who have not tested the wonderful curative properties of West's Liver Pills. Address at once, The John C. West Company, 862 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bessie—Why do you stroll so much with Jack on the sand?
Jessie—Because that is the one thing that Jack seems to lack.

Simpson—Why didn't you take a chance at that cake at the church fair? Were you afraid?
Sampson—Yes; it was one my wife baked.

Clerk—"A Montague street man complains that there is a lot of rubbish in front of his house. What shall be done!"
Street Commissioner—"That's an easy one. Have it removed and placed in front of the house next door."

This century has produced no woman who has done so much to educate her sex to a thorough and proper knowledge of themselves as Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

Japan will spend seven hundred thousand dollars for its exhibit at the World's Fair.

RUPTURE. I, Jacob Gensheimer, of Clayton, N. J., have been thoroughly cured of my rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila. I do the hardest kind of lifting and wear no truss. Go to see him. Dr. Mayer also gives treatment at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 3d Saturday and following Sunday of each month.

A humane citizen of Hutchinson Kansas, catches rats and kills them with chloroform.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A careful examination of the aqueous humor of the eyes of cattle will determine whether they are suffering from tubercle or not. The bacilli will be found there in all cases where the disease exists.

With wonderful Results for the Prevention of Hair falling out, in case of Baldness, for growing a Beard, is used.

PILOCRESCIN,
DAMSCHINSKY'S
GREAT HAIR PRODUCER.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Gray, Red or Faded Hair is Dyed
BLONDE, BROWN OR BLACK with Damschinsky's celebrated liquid Hair Dye, which is guaranteed harmless (no silver nor lead). One bottle, one application, dyes the hair in a few minutes. Price 75 Cts. All druggists, or by C. DAMSCHINSKY, 226-228 East 36th St., New York.
Sent free by mail after receipt of price.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS
have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by mothers for their children while Teething, for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

ONE BOTTLE OF TONTI WILL DEVELOP the bust five inches in 30 days, or money refunded; price $2, will beautify the complexion and cure consumption; send stamp for circular. MRS. DR. MILLER, 1018 Chestnut St., Phila. Pa.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address P. Hamil Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AMERICAN CATARRH CURE
One Bottle Cures.
Sold by Druggists, or mailed to any address for $1. Stops the dropping in the throat in one week; removes the bad breath and headaches; restores the hearing and sense of smell; improves the appetite and invigorates the system. Prepared by DR. WM. R. JONES, Specialist in Catarrh, 48 N. 11th Street, Phila., Pa. Consultation and advice *Free.* 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Symptom blanks and testimonials mailed free to any address. AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE *cures* Neuralgia. 25c. by mail.

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR A WELL established Seven Year Endowment Order, chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania. The only Fraternal and Beneficial Order making loans to its members. BUILDING ASSOCIATION FEATURES COMBINED WITH SICK BENEFITS. Liberal inducements to good canvassers. Address W. H. Neilson, Supreme Secretary, 1312 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

KANSAS FARMS and Mortgages are all right, good prices. Farms for sale at bargains. List free. CHAS. B. WOOLLEY, Osborne, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY.
or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $30 per week. Monroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis. Box 831.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Sure cure for Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Headache, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, all Bilious and Gastric Affections of the Stomach. Whitens Teeth to perfection. Chemically prepared from young shoots of the willow. Guaranteed to be perfectly pure. Price only 25 cents per box sent by mail.
DITMAN'S PHARMACY, Broadway and Barclay Street, New York.

DONALD KENNEDY
Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

$150 to $200 —A— MONTH. We want a wide-awake honest man or woman in every county in the U. S. to introduce an article nobody will do without. Adapted to town or country. No patent medicine or cheap jewelry. Splendid opening for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and don't wait long for takers. Even if you can spare a few hours a week, write at once to B. F. JOHNSON & CO., Richmond, Va., for information about the biggest thing on earth—something that will open your eyes and keep them open.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 1/4 disabled. $1 fee for increase. 3 years experience. Write for laws. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D.C. & CINCINNATI, O.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, NOV. 26

TWO FATAL MISTAKES.

A Student Poisons His Friend---A Drug Clerk's Fatal Error.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 23.—Edmund W. Greaner, of Baltimore, for a year past a student at the Crozer Theological seminary, had a severe attack of neuralgia. A young medical student from Philadelphia, who was an intimate friend of young Greaner, made up a dose of medicine in which he put part of a grain of alkaloid of aconite. The first dose did not have any effect, and three other doses were administered. The four doses combined, however, proved fatal, and Greaner died within two hours. When the medical student saw the effects of his doctoring he was nearly crazed with grief.

Coroner Jefferies was notified, and, on investigating the case, he decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as he considered that the poisoning was purely accidental.

The remains of the dead student were taken down to Baltimore for interment. Deceased was a graduate of the Johns Hopkins university, and was a great favorite with his fellow students. He leaves a young wife.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—The mistake of a drug clerk caused the death of little Maud Lindsay, the 5-year-old daughter of Rev. Dr. W. C. Lindsay, pastor of the First Baptist church, of this city, and one of the most eminent divines in his denomination in the south. The child had a slight fever and her parents determined to give her some quinine. The father went to W. C. Fisher's drug store to purchase the quinine. The clerk, W. L. Bratton, put up three doses of three grains each of what he supposed was the right medicine.

At the child's usual bedtime Mrs. Lindsay gave her one of the powders. The parents left the little girl in bed and went to church. When they returned they found the child cold in death.

An examination of the remaining powders showed that they were morphine.

W. H. SHEPHERD RETURNS.

The Wealthy Wilkesbarre Contractor Now Under $10,000 Bail.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 23.—W. H. Shepherd, a wealthy contractor of this city, whose mysterious disappearance from home last January created a sensation throughout the whole country, arrived here late Saturday night, after eleven months absence. His coming was awaited, but in some manner he eluded those who were watching for him and went quietly to his home.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was aroused from his slumbers by three detectives. He was at once placed under arrest and taken to the office of Justice Davidson, where he was charged with alienating the affections of Mayor Sutton's wife. The prisoner refused to make any statement, and was held in $10,000 bail for trial.

The arrest has caused a decided sensation. For five months after Shepherd's disappearance it was thought he was dead, and had been the victim of foul play. One day in May last he startled the whole community by sending a telegram to a friend here, stating that he was alive and living in Indianapolis. A friend went to that city and found Shepherd lying ill at one of the hotels. Then it was found that there was a woman in the case, which fact, as well as the cause of his long absence, was made apparent yesterday.

Stabbed Twenty-two Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—The body of Daniel Van Yenling, a former Pennsylvania, passed through Pittsburg en route to Clarion, Pa., in charge of his brother. Yenling was superintendent of the Gugenheim Mining Company at Monterer City, Mexico, and was murdered last Friday by three discharged Mexican employes. The assassins entered the sleeping apartments of Yenling, and after securely binding and gagging William Davis, his room-mate, stabbed Yengling twenty-two times. Yengling fought desperately, but was finally overpowered. When found in the morning Davis was still bound and Yengling was alive, but he died soon after. Fourteen Mexicans are now in jail awaiting identication. Mr. Yengling will return to Mexico after the funeral to push the cases.

Siberian Methods Near Home.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—A man who spent two days in Snowden mines confirms the report that over one hundred colored men were brought from Virginia under false representations and are now compelled to work. The ignorance of one cost him his life, and his terrified companions were driven back to their work with pick handles. They owe the company money, and guards are there to keep them from running away. They are handcuffed, and revolvers are fired over their heads to intimidate them.

Depositors Lament.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21. — Another Italian banker skipped yesterday with a big chunk of the funds of his confiding countrymen. He was Glacinto Epifanio, and he conducted his banking business in connection with a steamship agency and a jewelry stord at 842 Carpenter street. Many hundreds of depositors and a number of business men who loaned him considerable sums of money lament his disappearance, and the amount of cash carted away is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Supreme Court Candidates.

LANCASTER, Pa, Nov. 24.—The Lancaster bar will present the name of Hon. H. M. North for the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Clark.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 23.—The name of Charles Hunsicker, a member of the Norristown bar, is prominently mentioned as the probable successor of the late Judge Silas Moorhead Clark, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Sewerage System Condemned.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 23.—Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, inspector of the state board of health, was here and condemned the system of sewerage, saying that it would some time cause a plague.

Lumberman Holt Acquitted.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—After a most sensational trial D. W. Holt, of this place, was acquitted on the charge of burning his lumber yards in order to secure $125,000 of insurance.

FIERCE WIND STORM

Washington, Baltimore and Other Cities in Its Path.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

Three Killed and Many Injured at the National Capital—Workmen's Miraculous Escape at Baltimore. School Buildings Blown Down and a Number of Pupils Injured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. — Suddenly, without a moment's warning, the most terrific and devastating storm ever experienced in Washington broke over the city yesterday afternoon, carrying death and destruction in its path.

The cyclonic storm came up the coast from the south and was accompanied by sheets of hail and fierce gusts of wind. Inside of a minute after it made its appearance it had attained its full force.

Telegraph poles were snapped off and blown down. The telegraph wires are all down, while the local telephone wires are in a muddled condition. Numbers of houses were unroofed.

In its devastating path it struck Metzerott's music hall, at 1011 Twelfth street, knocking in the wall, and carrying with it the rear wall of Strasburger's clothing store, which adjoined it. Three men were killed by the falling walls, and two more are buried in the ruins. George White, a babit maker, is among the killed, while his wife was so seriously injured as to be beyond recovery. In addition there were several passers by injured by the falling walls, making a total, so far as can be learned, of three deaths and eight or ten persons more or less seriously injured.

A section of the stone balustrade around the roof of the White House was blown down during the storm and crashed through the roof of the portico at the eastern entrance of the basement.

Washington gas reservoir was struck by lightning and burned. Loss $50,000. Total loss in this vicinity more than $100,000.

The Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—A disastrous storm passed over Baltimore yesterday afternoon. It came up suddenly and was over in a few minutes. But it left ruin and wreck in its wake. There have been no deaths reported, but several persons were injured, some of whom may die.

In the central portion of the city the rain poured down in torrents and the wind blew a gale. The roof of the Maltby building, at the foot of West Falls avenue, was torn off and dropped thirty feet away. The upper floor of the structure was occupied as a sail loft by Thomas Gibbons, who had thirteen men at work at the time the roof was carried away. All of them escaped unhurt, except Fred Lattbert, the foreman, S. E. Mitchell and Howard Yeardley. They were badly cut up.

Yeardly's experience was a startling one. He was lifted bodily and thrown into the river forty feet below. He was rescued by a passing tug.

At Pittsburg and Vicinity.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Heavy rains and cyclone in this city yesterday. Several houses were demolished, and one at Temperanceville burying a woman beneath it.

In the east end of the city great damage is reported. Finley's run, which flows into the Allegheny river at Brilliant Station, an insignificant stream, was transformed into a raging torrent, and several houses near its mouth were either carried away bodily or shifted from their foundations. At Shadyside, in the Twentieth ward, the water came down the hill covering the streets several feet deep with mud and water, and bursting the sewers in several instances. The water also rushed down Second avenue in such volumes as to stop the electric cars, and in the lower part of the city business was entirely suspended.

Over in Allegheny City great alarm was felt and persons living in the vicinity of Butchers' run—the scene of the disaster of 1874, when twenty or more persons were drowned—began moving their household effects. However, no great damage has been caused in that vicinity, although in the district along the river cellars were flooded and communication was only possible along River street in boats. The neighborhood of Woods' run was also partly under water and dwellers on the south side were deluged by torrents of water.

Many Pupils Injured.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 24.—A terrific rain, wind and thunder storm passed over this section of the Cumberland Valley yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage to property and probable loss of life. In the surrounding country the storm was much more severe. Many roofs were blown off, buildings blown down and trees uprooted.

The roof of the Graham school house was blown off while the school was in session, the walls falling in. As far as can be ascertained at present the following were injured: Miss Bertha Rudy, teacher, right leg broken in two places by a falling shutter; Sallie Fisher, pupil, left side of face cut by falling glass; Lewis Wilson, pupil, nose broken by falling timber; James Gills, pupil, face cut, and another pupil, name unknown, arm injured. About eight others were slightly injured.

The Sunnyside school house was partially blown down, and a number of the pupils are reported more or less injured.

The Storm in the Lehigh Valley.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 24.—The most severe wind and rain storm of the season struck this place yesterday afternoon. The rain which came from the south southeast was terrific in its force and took fences, signs, telegraph and telephone poles and wires to the ground. Many houses were unroofed in country districts along the Lehigh and Lackawanna railroad.

heavy. All the trains are late and news is hard to get. Along the Reading road the storm was very severe. Telegraph communication is almost entirely cut off

The Damage at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, Nov. 24.—The heaviest blow of the fall occurred yesterday. The lower deck of the Ocean Pier was washed away by the breakers. The surf has beat heavily against the beach at Cape May Point, and is cutting down the bluff.

Damage to Craft.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A terrific rain storm and gale prevailed along the lower Hudson river yesterday afternoon which caused much damage to property. J. O. Davidson's steam yacht Princess and many smaller craft were sunk.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Miss. Willard was re-elected president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union at the Boston Convention.

The Knights of Labor general assembly, in session at Columbus, O., denounced the charges of malfeasance made against Master Workman Powderly by ex-Secretary Turner.

Angelina Delutta, an Italian girl, 16 years of age, disappeared from her home in Boston, taking with her $1,300 in cash belonging to her mother. She is supposed to have eloped with some young man.

The steamship Ethiopia, which arrived at New York from Glasgow, reports having been in collision with a whale off the banks of Newfoundland. The whale was cut in two. The steamship only experienced a slight shock.

John Wise, aged 15, an apprentice on board the British ship Boscawen, pushed Lawrence Salter, a fellow apprentice, off the cliffs at Weymouth, England, and he was mangled to death. Wise admits his crime, and says he wants to be hanged.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Edwin Booth, who is in poor health, has received an invitation from Henry Irving to visit him in London.

At Stockton, Cal., A. Durfee's 4-year old stallion McKinney trotted against his record of 2.17 and made a record of 2.12¼, beating the 4-year-old stallions' record.

Maggie Barkley, aged 18, died at the Pittsburg poor farm and was buried by the authorities. Her father is said to be a wealthy saw manufacturer of New York, who sent $50 to defray the expense.

Friday, Nov. 20.

The pope has fixed the date of the next papal consistory for Dec. 14.

G. Henry Stratton, who went without food for forty-one days at a dime museum in New York city, died yesterday from his long abstainance of food.

B. C. Weiler, postmaster at Glasgow, Mo., was compelled by three robbers in broad daylight, at the point of a revolver, to turn over all the valuables in his possession, amounting to nearly $3,000. The robbers then fled.

The jury at Plymouth, N. H., in the case of Frank C. Almy, who murdered Miss Christie Warden, found a verdict of murder in the first degree, and decreed that he be hanged on the first Tuesday in December, 1892. As the prisoner was taken to Concord the crowd cried, "Hang him!" "String him up with a rope!" "Lynch him!"

At yesterday's session of the National Farmers' Alliance at Indianapolis the executive committee of the Confederated Industrial Union, composed of the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Beneficial Association, the Knights of Labor, Citizens' Alliance, Workingmen's League, the Patrons of Husbandry and kindred organizations, decided to hold a convention of all these organizations on February 22, and appointed a committee to select a place of meeting at some point in the central states.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

The troubles in the coal districts of the department of Pas-de-Calias, France, are assuming a threatening phase.

John Lyons, aged 50 years, and said to be worth $40,000, was run over and instantly killed at White Haven, Pa., while returning home from a coal picking trip.

S. P. Speren, secretary of the Democratic national executive and ex-officio secretary of the executive committee of that body, has, by direction of Senator Brice, chairman, issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee at the Arlington hotel, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1891.

Monday, Nov. 23.

Major Grant, of New York, denies the report that he intends to get married.

The house of David Cooper, a negro living on J. H. Mercer's place, six miles below Sylvania, Ga., was burned, and his four young children perished in the flames.

At Wilmington, Del., the grand jury indicted William J. Giffons, Edward Clark, Mary Clark, Joseph Clark and Eugene Burns, accused of firing the Dupont barns.

A son of Frederick Fremering, a farmer, twenty miles south of St. Mary's, O., was fatally shot by housebreakers, at whom he had emptied a shotgun as they were climbing in a window. The robbers made their escape.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Repeated shocks of earthquake were felt at Patras and Tripoli, Greece.

The marriage of the Archduchess Louise of Austria-Tuscany and Prince Frederick August of Saxony at Vienna, was a very stately ceremony.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Fall of the Leaf.

The bright green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world famed "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Major Klein also sells six-year-old Guckenheimer, Gibson, Overhoft, Finch, and Bear Creek at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5 00. Goods shipped anywhere. Send for catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper, to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration cumtestamento annexo, upon the estate of Emmelia Royer, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
5nov4t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Lydia Bitner, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. DASHEM.
Administrator,
5nov6t Centre Hill.

Reines, Nets. Double Breech-Loading Shot Guns, shotgunned, $9 to $50; Single Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $5 to $25; Breech-Loading and Repeating Rifles, $7.50 to $40; Muzzle-Loading Double Shot Guns, $6 to $25; Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $10; Revolvers, $1 to $8; Double-Action Self-Cockers, $2.50 to $20. Cartridges, Shell, Caps, Wads, Tools, Flasks, Pouches, Primers, Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 706 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For the Ten Next Largest, each	$10
For the 20 Next Largest Lists, each	$5

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Margaret Riter, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN RITER,
oct26t Executor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thos. F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of Oct. 1891, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November the 23rd day of November 1891, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 26th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1891 and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the Independence of the United states.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned on or about the 1st of June, 1891, a white heifer about two years old, with black spots, black ears and nose. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law provides.

ANDREW GREGG.
4t24

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THE Year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was published. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation has risen to more than 140,000. If may justly be promised that the further improvements for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all of the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject. Among the subjects treated:

THE POOR IN THE WORD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to published a series articles, upon a scale not before attempted giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the conditions of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

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UNPUBLISHED REMINISCENCES AND LETTERS of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

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The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and telephone, the first successful experiment with ether, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc., etc.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonable articles, among them being:

SMALL COUNTRY PLACES, how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Parsons, Jr.
FISHING LORE FROM AN ANGLER'S NOTE-BOOK, by Dr. Leroy M. Yale.
MOUNTAIN STATION LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND by Sidney Dickinson.
RACING IN AUSTRALIA, by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison.
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BELVIDERE, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

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Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Horse Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and he is not lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1890.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
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Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago last April my mare became very lame, her leg enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced it Hereditary Bone Spavin or Thoroughpin. They all told me there was no cure for it, he became almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements from the first and before [illegible] was up I was satisfied that it was doing a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle before it was used up my horse was [illegible] in the team doing heavy work all [illegible] under your Kendall's Spavin Cure [illegible], and it should be in every [illegible]. Respectfully yours, EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—John W. Morrison, state treasurer-elect, has been appointed by Treasurer Boyer cashier of the state treasury, to succeed Mr. Livsey. He has accepted.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 24.—Engineer C. C. Ray, who was injured in the passenger wreck at Barns Station, is dead. He was one of the crew who stuck to his post when death stared him in the face.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 21.—Rev. Dr. C. Kinlach Nelson, who was last week elected bishop of the Episcopal church of Georgia, has informed the diocese of his acceptance of the high office. The consecration will take place Jan. 25 in St. Luke's cathedral, Atlanta.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24.—Jonathan H. Gerhart, of Sassamansville, this county, has been committed to jail on the charge of forgery on various persons which will aggregate between $700 and $800. Gerhart, who is a cattle dealer, has been hard pressed for money lately.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—While walking along the marshes with two companions, Neal Donohue, 17 years old, was accidentally shot in both legs by a gunner, who made his escape. His companions escaped unhurt. He was sent to the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—One hundred and five cigarmakers, employed by Oblinger Bros. & Co., of this city, struck yesterday under orders of the Cigarmakers' International union. The cause of the strike is a change in the system of work, which, the employes claim, means a reduction of wages.

LANCASTER, Nov. 24.—The dead body of William Bowman, son of Andrew Bowman, of East Earl township, was found lying along the track of the Lancaster and Downingtown railroad, near Churchtown. There was a deep cut in the head and the skull was fractured. It is supposed that the young man fell from a passenger train.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—Daniel P. Hart, who worked for the Reading Railroad company for upwards of twenty-five years, was arrested here, charged with stealing various articles from the company amounting to a considerable sum. Hart is the owner of three fine farms and why he should indulge in stealing from the company is a mystery.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—George Sullivan met a shocking death at the Birmingham Traction company's power house. Sullivan and Thomas McGanley were engaged in nailing a "hanger." The hammer held by Sullivan struck a trolley wire and in an instant both men were enveloped in flames. Sullivan was killed, but McGanley will recover.

LEWISBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—Captain Linden, of the Pinkerton detectives, brought Joe Killorain to this city and lodged him in the jail. Killorain is charged with having robbed the Lewisburg National bank in May. The amount is given as $16,000, but many think it will reach $30,000. Killorain is a professional in the bank robbing business, and has escaped from every place of confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Olivet Presbyterian church, at Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets, was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The entire frescoing of the walls and ceilings, which was newly done recently, at a cost of $2,000 is ruined. The new carpets were only laid last week, and these are also ruined. The handsome marble pulpit is a wreck and the organ above is badly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—A bride of two weeks, an almost ruined business partner and a host of creditors are anxious to learn the whereabouts of Joseph Vollath, of the late firm of Vollath & Wadlinger, art and machine embroiderers, of 3023 and 3025 Orkney street. On Thursday last Vollath left town under the pretense of making a business trip to New York, since which time he has been among the missing.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 23.—Alderman Sepp on Saturday began the hearing of William Keck for the murder of Mrs. William Nipch, near Ironton. Keck was taken to Ironton and confronted by the woman's aged husband, whom he also assaulted, and who is lying on his death bed. Nipch identified the murderer and gave a clear, succinct account of Wednesday's occurrence. The hearing was continued to tomorrow. Mrs. Nipch will be buried this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Jesse R. B. Haines yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Butler, in the United States district court, to making a false affidavit, so that Mrs. William H. Everly, an aged woman, was enabled to draw a $36 per quarter pension from the government, as Mrs. Ann Troll, the widow of Jacob Troll, a soldier who was killed in the war of 1812. The trial of Mr. Haines' wife, Elizabeth Haines, and their son, Joseph B. Haines, charged with making affidavits with a guilty knowledge to assist in perpetrating the fraud, is under way.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Little 4-year-old Francis Cantwell, a son of John Cantwell, of 615 North Twenty-fifth street, met with a horrible death at the Reading railroad crossing at Twenty-fifth and Pennsylvania avenue. A passenger train was approaching the crossing when the child started to run across the track. The flagman called to him, but the warning only tended to confuse the boy, who, failing to realize the approaching danger, paused for a few seconds. The pause was fatal, for in a moment the engine struck the child and passed over him, severing his head from his body.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—Henry C. Fritz, of Nether Providence, found his farm pre-empted by a big band of gypsies. He ordered them off, but they refused to budge. Fritz came to Chester and swore out a warrant before Alderman Deal for their arrest by wholesale. The alderman and Constable Sample deputized a dozen farmers, who armed themselves with pitchforks. The gypsies, when they sighted the armed force, fled to the woods, but the women showed fight, gathering in a group and refusing to surrender. The law finally prevailed and the gypsies promised to vacate the premises, which they did after paying the costs.

DEATH OF W. J. FLORENCE

The Eminent American Comedian Succumbs to Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—William J. Florence, the popular actor, died in his room at the Continental hotel at 8:30 last evening—died so peacefully that even the faithful watchers who remained by his side until the end came were not aware of the actor's death until he had ceased breathing for several minutes.

As to the immediate circumstances of Mr. Florence's death the physicians are reticent. They did say, however, that the fatal termination was scented two days ago. The terrible weakness consequent upon the run of his disease—the pneumonia—to which direction all fears were turned after the disease proper

WILLIAM J. FLORENCE.

had run its course, was the immediate cause of the actor's death.

The body was immediately placed in charge of Undertaker Bringhurst, and was forwarded to New York today. From there the funeral train will probably pass to Albany, the dead actor's birthplace, where interment will be made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The body of William J. Florence found a temporary resting place in the receiving vault at Greenwood cemetery, whither it was taken after the funeral services at St. Agnes' church, and there it will remain until the arrival from Europe of the widow of the actor, when it will be conveyed to a final resting place in the family plot.

Other Notable Deaths.

Alvan Duval, ex-chief justice of Kentucky, at Frankfort, aged 60.

Henry Ropes, ex-United States consul at St. Petersburg, at London.

Rear Admiral Cooper, United States navy, retired, at Brooklyn, aged 70.

George J. Benjamin, prominent lawyer of Cecil county, Md., at Elkton, aged 50.

State Senator Gilbert A. Deane, at his residence in Copake, N. Y., aged 41.

Rev. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard College, at Waltham, Mass., aged 73.

Mrs. Schley, mother of Captain W. S. Schley, of the cruiser Baltimore, at her home in Baltimore.

Edwin A. Smith, the father-in-law of Governor Robert E. Pattison, of paralysis at his residence in Philadelphia. He was 78 years old.

Governor Alvin P. Hovey at his room at the Denison hotel, Indianapolis. The direct cause of his death was heart trouble, superinducing failing respiration.

Associate Justice Silas M. Clark, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, at his home at Indiana. The judge has been suffering from diabetes for some years and was recently attacked with Bright's disease. A week ago a malignant carbuncle developed at the base of the brain and gangrene set in.

FOUR LOST IN A FIRE.

One Woman Burned to Death, Two Others and a Boy Suffocated.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A fatal fire in which four persons lost their lives occurred yesterday. The fire started in the kitchen of the Old Homestead, a hotel at Third and Pine streets. The building was entirely destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining standing. A fireman in making his way in the building stumbled over the charred body of Maggie Wilson, a waiter girl, 20 years of age, whose relatives reside in Derrick City, Pa. It is said her escape was cut off by a bolted door. The bodies of the other three victims were found in one room where they slept.

None of them was burned, but they had been suffocated. They were Mrs. Buchanan, the pastry cook, who came from the Riddell house in Bradford to this city; her little boy, who came to visit his mother and remained over night, and Mrs. Marsh, a dishwasher. Mrs. Buchanan and her boy were locked in each other's arms near the door of the room. Mrs. Marsh was in bed. The hotel was conducted by Snowden & Tompkins. The Grand Central restaurant suffered considerable loss by fire.

Spain's Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Senor Silvein, minister of the interior, and all the members of the council have resigned their portfolios. They gave as their reason that in the present political crisis the queen regent should be unfettered. The resignations were accepted, and Senor Canovas del Castillo was appointed to select a new ministry.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The ministry, as finally approved by the queen regent, is as follows:

Prime minister, Canovas del Castillo; minister of interior, Senor Elduayan; minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan; minister of war, General do Azcarraga; minister of marine, Admiral Montojo; minister of finance, Senor Concha Castanada; minister of public works, Senor Linares Rivas; minister of colonies, Senor Robledo; minister of justice, Senor Villaverde.

The minister of finance is a new man in ministerial life.

Brooklyn Short of Water.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—As a result of the big break in the conduit in East New York Saturday afternoon, by which four men were killed, Brooklyn is on the verge of a water famine. There is scarcely enough water in the Ridgewood reservoir to last, even with the utmost care, over twelve or fifteen hours.

Bynum Withdraws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, is out of the speakership race. He said last night: "Yes, I am out of it. I have been contemplating the step for some days, but desired to consult with as many of my colleagues as possible before finally doing so."

Yale Beats Harvard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The great game between Yale and Harvard resulted in a victocy for the former by a score of 10 to 0. Over twenty thousand people attended.

DA FONSECA RESIGNS

The Dictator Overthrown by a Revolt in Rio Janeiro.

GENERAL PEIXOTO NOW PRESIDENT

The Brazilian Capital in a State of Excitement and Business Generally Suspended—The News Received with Cheers and Exclamations of Satisfaction.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—A revolution broke out here yesterday and Da Fonseca at once resigned in favor of Floriano Peixoto. The opposition to Dictator Fonseca has gathered sufficient force to break through the barriers erected by the government to hold it in check and to make itself master of the situation. No details have yet been received as to the precise methods adopted. All that is known is that the uprising was so formidable that Fonseca considered it impossible longer to maintain his ascendancy and has surrendered his authority. In retiring, or "resigning," as he calls it, he declared that he did so in favor of Floriano Peixoto, the vice president or vice chief of the provisional government of which Fonseca was the head. Whether the opposition will be content to allow Peixoto, about whom little is known here, to assume the leadership of the state is not known.

Rio de Janeiro is in a state of great excitement, but no reports have come as yet indicating mob law or serious disorder. The uprising, however, has had the effect of putting a stop for the time being to all kinds of business. The exchanges are closed and everybody is so interested in watching political developments that no thought is given to commercial pursuits or business engagements. The news that Fonseca had resigned spread through the city like wildfire. Everywhere it was received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction.

The Fallen President.

Manoel Deodora da Fonseca was born in 1834, and on his father's side at least comes of Portuguese stock. The family in Portugal was wealthy and the father, early in this century, receiving some concessions of land in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, emigrated to Brazil, where he married a Brazilian lady, and became the father of three sons, of whom the future president of the republic was the eldest.

In the war with Paraguay, which ended in 1870, Deodoro won distinction in the battle of Mossoro, being promoted from lieutenant to major on the field. On his return to Rio, the Emperor Dom Pedro bestowed upon him the Order of the Rose; then made him commandant of the army in Matto-Grosso province, and finally placed him in charge of the cartridge factory and magazine at Rio, and raised him to the rank of general.

Fonseca is a man of portly and impressive physique, of medium height, with nose slightly inclined to be aquiline, and wears a full beard, now somewhat streaked with grey. His sons were educated in an American school, and one of his daughters is married to an American, the husband of the other being an Englishman.

The New President.

General Floriano Peixoto, the new president of Brazil, is one of the most eminent men of the Republic. He rose to the rank of adjutant general of the army under the empire. In April, 1890, he was made minister of war, in succession to Senor Benjamin Constant, who was transferred to another department because the soldiers were clamoring for a chief who had been more closely identified with military affairs.

In August, 1890, Ruy Barbosa was ousted from the ministry of finance, because of dissatisfaction with a decree that ordered 20 per cent. of all customs duties to be paid in gold, and General Peixoto was made his successor, retaining that position until there was a complete change in the ministry in January last, resulting from a vote of censure on the cabinet passed by the congress. General Peixoto had meanwhile been serving as provisional vice president of the republic under Fonseca, and in February, as already stated, was formally elected to and inaugurated in that position under the provisions of the new constitution.

MINNEAPOLIS GETS IT.

June 7 Fixed as the Date for the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Minneapolis gets the Republican National convention. It will be held June 7. General James S. Clarkson will manage the Republican presidential campaign next year. This is the story of the action of the Republican National committee in a nutshell. There was, perhaps, never such a bitter struggle for the location of a convention.

All the cities which put in bids worked hard and spent a great deal of money.

The resignations of Messrs. Quay and Dudley, of the committee, were accepted by the Republican National committee, and the action of the executive committee naming J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, as Quay's, and William Barbour, of New York, as Dudley's successor, was approved. The contest between Mr. McBride and Mr. Bartch as the representative of Utah on the committee was decided in favor of the former, George A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was elected vice chairman.

Japan's Recent Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The steamer China arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, bringing details of the great earthquake that occurred in Japan on October 28. The number killed in Nagoya, Gifu and Ogaki is placed at 5,000, number of wounded 15,000 and the total number of houses destroyed fifteen to sixteen thousand. The smaller towns of Ichinomiya, Kyosu, Kasamatsu and Takegahana are said to have been wiped out altogether.

Re-Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Right Hon. William L. Jackson, the newly appointed chief secretary of Ireland, was re-elected as member of parliament for North Leeds without opposition. Mr. Jackson's appointment as the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour's successor necessitated his re-election to the seat he represents.

Gloucester Racing to Close.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 20.—President Thompson, of the Gloucester race track, says that the track will be closed down on Nov. 28. He stated that this action was taken in consequence of the decision of the court of error on Wednesday, declaring pool selling on race tracks illegal.

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint can do. *New wood* painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphiah at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a. m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore, 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Moutandon 9.23 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.						Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.		STATIONS.		A M	A.M.	P M	
2 05	10 25	6 50		[illegible]		9 20	1 30	4 55	
2 20	10 35	6 20		Lewisburg		9 10	1 20	4 45	
2 30		6 30		Biehl		9 00		4 37	
2 37		6 35		Vicksburg		8 53		4 32	
2 47		6 45		Millinburg		8 43		4 22	
3 03		7 00		Millmont		8 27		4 09	
3 13		7 08		Glen Iron		8 17		4 02	
3 47		7 43		Paddy Mountain		7 43		3 30	
3 58		7 53		Coburn		7 32		3 18	
4 06		8 01		Zerby		7 24		3 10	
4 15		8 10		Rising Spring		7 16		3 02	
4 23		8 18		Penn Cave		7 10		2 54	
4 28		8 24		Centre Hall		7 03		2 47	
4 34		8 32		Gregg		6 57		2 40	
4 40		8 37		Linden Hall		6 50		2 32	
4 45		8 42		Oak Hall		6 45		2 27	
4 49		8 46		Lemont		6 41		2 23	
4 58		8 51		Dale Summit		6 37		2 18	
5 02		9 00		Pleasant Gap		6 28		2 08	
5 05		9 04		Axemann		6 25		2 04	
5 10		9 10		Bellefonte		6 20		2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April 8, 1891. Commencement week, June 28—July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

CURRENT FASHIONS.

It is decidedly much easier to tell what is not fashionable, in the way of dress, than what is. A prominent Parisian authority says that there will be no so called fashionable color this coming season, but that soft tints will be preferred to harsh ones and that light shades will supersede dark ones whenever possible. Another equally good authority declares that brown and green are to be the leading colors; however, as they are not "infallible" it may be that we shall see quite an unthought of color occupying the first rank. If the statement of the French writer, Balzac, be true, *i. e.*, "that a woman's character finds expression in her favorite color," we shall undoubtedly have positive fashionable colors which all will adopt, for no woman will be ready to label herself as quarrelsome by wearing her favorite color of orange, or as a coquette by adopting white.

In many of the heavier woolen fabrics, suitable for winter wear, is seen the crepon finish. These goods are crinkled in stripes, with plain stripes between or else *crepe* all over, like crepe cloth. Chevron, or V stripes of bias lines coming from the selvages and meeting in points in the middle of the breadth, remain in as great favor as when first introduced. Narrow zigzag stripes in wool fabrices are seen again in all serviceable colors. Besides the figured wool goods, the prominent feature of which is their roughness and which take the preference of plain ones, embroidered cloth robes are meeting with great favor. In these the new Persian border is embroidered in the true oriental colorings and the points of the design are sometimes eighteen inches deep.

Some of the cloth robes show appliqued borders in velvet and cloth of a contrasting shade outlined with steel beads.

Every store has its choice of *robes a disposition*, from the simple merino costume, ornamented with a few scrolls, to the rich silken gown on which the most complicated designs are wrought in silk and beads, or glittering threads of gold and silver. There is also embroidered silk and satin, embroidered China crepe and nun's veiling, embroidered gauze and net for entire toilettes or in combination with plain fabrics. Even the finest productions of the Lyon's looms stand second this season to plain, silken fabrics, decorated by machine embroidery, a species of ornament that can be modified as occasion serves according to the kind of dress it is intended to adorn and the person who is to wear it.

Fine cloth is especially adapted to the *fourreau* and princesse dresses which mold the form almost without a fold. The trimmings applied to them are rich although somewhat heavy; embroidery holds the first rank which is generally in the Renaissance style.

Passementerie will serve the same purpose although not so flat while fur is in great demand and will be used in one broad band at the bottom of the skirt or in several narrower bands, alone or in combination with embroidery. Dark lined fur, like sable, is sometimes applied to light cloths but it is considered more stylish this season to choose a fur trimming that recalls the tone of the cloth.

There is no doubt but that the tendency at present is towards draped skirts, though as yet draperies are only applied to dressy gowns. The more simple costumes remain straight as ever. The basque, varied in form will remain the leading style for bodices of wool material. The most fashionable dressmakers are cutting cloth gowns to clear the floor, if for street wear, a style which will be favored by all sensible women. Skirts are box-plaited in the back and for stout figures the fashion of trimming the gored seams is gaining ground as it gives a taller and more slender appearance. Fleecy plaids are handsomely trimmed with bands of fur, or velvet bands and a plain cloth vest braided in black.

The tea gown has a potent rival in the house dress, which has grown out of it. This is trained, brighter in color, and richer in material than an ordinary gown for everyday wear, but closer fitting than the tea gown, and with no suggestion of a *negligé* gown. Many tea gowns can be worn without corsets and are loose, but this is not the case with the house gown which gives a good excuse for wearing handsome silks, velvets and woolen brocades, which with the present severe style of walking gowns have been given a second place. A pretty house gown of brown serge has a ruche on the edge of the skirt lined with pink surah, which shows with every turn of the wearer.

No. 1287.

No. 1288.

The coat basque has a full front of pink surah to match, with collar, cuffs and pockets of brown and pink shot velvet. Fancy velvets, silks and satin are used for these dresses in combination with wool materials. Scroll patterns are a marked feature in the fancy velvets, the pattern being nearly always black on a heliotrope, gray pink, electric, or the fashionable duck's-egg blue, which verges closely on green; the newest color of the moment is however grasshopper green.

For evening dresses for young girls, come brocaded bengalines and a light make of shot satin, with tiny patterns as cubes and dice in white on pink, or gray on orange, or dove on rose; also the China crepes in delicate colors having fine satin stripes, in the same color, and made up over the plain crepe to match. Another silk mentioned in our last Paris letter is *Eolienne* diagonal which has stripes like ropes carried in a slanting direction across the material in colors that are most exquisite, such as old rose, yellow and Chartreuse peach. Printed chiffon, the designs representing rosebuds, violets and other flowers in their natural colors on a white ground, make charming evening toilettes for the young people; this material is draped over silk foundations, and for the neck and sleeve trimming the design is printed on either edge of the goods and to match the wider fabric.

No. 1290. No. 1289

Silk blouses, which are now fashionable and largely worn, are made of Oriental silk, with yokes and soft falling plaits to the waist inclosed by a waistbelt, below which falls a deep flounce of black or white lace. Others have a rounded yoke formed of puffings of silk alternating with lace insertion, the same appearing on the sleeves, while many have the edge of the deep basque, the collar, cuffs, and yoke trimmed with close set rows of narrow jet galloon.

In this time of profuse garniture, when its use exceeds anything ever known it is hardly necessary to assure our readers that they are safe in selecting anything which does not offend good taste by its conspicuousness, or want of harmony in color. Lace, either white, black or cream colored, has never been used to such an extent as during the fall season and will without doubt be continued. Guipure, Renaissance, Venetian guipure, antique guipure, guipure d'art, silk guipure with jet ornaments, imitation Chantilly, *point de Venise* and *point de Bruges*, are all used. Guipure trimmings are employed for dresses of ladies' cloth or other woolen goods in the shape of plastrons, revers, collars, hip skirts, etc.

Black net heavily covered with fine, cut-jet beads and nail heads is used for plastrons, and sleeves on jet-trimmed gowns of black or colored silk, black net, lace or velvet. Some Parisian modistes are even putting fur borders on ball dresses of lace and gauze.

It will undoubtedly be what is called a fur winter, whether a cold one or not. All kinds of fur trimmings will be worn; borders, cuffs, hems of skirts, collars, bands on dresses, hats, bonnets, etc.

The newest seal skin jackets are three quarters length and have a wide, high collar which is capable of many aspects, but most becoming with the corners turned down in front. A new form of jacket is fastened on the left side and edged with a narrow border of Persian lamb. There are other special novelties, the Newmarket for example modelled on the ordinary garment of that name, and having hip pockets. The sleeves are no longer extravagantly high, but just sufficiently full to be becoming.

The Tudor fur capes are made with a shoulder yoke edged with a double row of fur, from beneath which the cloak is fulled to a three quarter length.

The tight fitting coats are all long reaching almost to the knee, double breasted, with revers and hip pockets; they are edged throughout with fur, or have revers, collars and cuffs of fur. The old fashioned paletot is again revived for outdoor wear, fitting at the back with straight fronts. The cloth capes are warm and useful, with broad hairy stripes and astrachan collars. As the winter advances these capes are to be worn with sealskin or astrachan yokes and collars. The fashionable wrap cloak is made of rough cloth, checked or plain, with a hood; others are in tweed, lined with checks or stripes.

Boas are to be as much worn this year as last and the three quarter fur capes of fifty years ago. They fall much below the waist and are rather high on the shoulders. Muffs will be larger than those of last season.

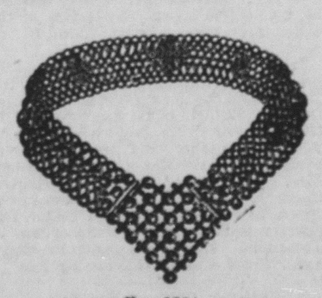
RUTH CUTLER.

No. 1289. BACK VIEW.

No. 1287. VELVET WRAP.—The materials for this costume are black velvet, feathers and jet passementerie. The back, with three seams, is cut half-long and in points at the lower edge above a plain basque, supported at the waist line and trimmed with feathers, as is the front of the sleeves, the long tabs, the edge of the fronts and the flaring collar. The flat collar pointed in front and open in the back is heavily embroidered with jet; the same embroidery of jet ornaments the sleeves of the mantle. The ends of the tabs are pleated and ornamented with feathers, and the mantle is closed in the centre of the front with fancy clasps.

No. 1290. BACK VIEW.

No. 1288. PLASTRON.—Plastron of a raw colored surah to be worn within an open vest. It is formed of a high collar and a plastron surrounded by a narrow edge of silk embroidery; it opens in the centre under a puff of the same tissue attached to the collar by a knot of the surah. The top, at the neck, is pleated then spreads itself in the form of a loose chemise.



No. 1291.

GIRL'S CLOAK. A COAT FOR A LITTLE BOY.—No. 1289. The girl's cloak is made of beige-colored wool which has a border of brown stripes. It is lined with flannel in the waist. The back of the waist is cut plain the fronts wide enough to permit pleats to be laid at the neck, the fulness being shirred at the waist line. The cape is cut so the stripes form a border: is plain in the back but pleated on the shoulders in front and back where it is ornamented by a box-pleated ruche of pinked cloth. Pointed belt of the stripes.

No. 1290. The little boy's coat is made of dark blue serge and trimmed with narrow gilt braid on the sailor collar and with two rows of brass buttons.

JET BELT.—No. 1291, illustrates a fashionable pointed jet belt.

No. 1292. RECEPTION DRESS.—Gown of tea rose *peau de soie* trimmed with white silk brocaded with heliotrope, colored flowers, and velvet of the same shade. Plastron and belt of white silk. The skirt is of *peau de soie* with a narrow puffing of velvet on the lower edge. On the hips are double flounces of brocade forming a sort of panier with the lower edge, both front and back, arranged in the form of a cascade. Bodice with round waist and draped belt of white silk; the full fronts are draped in V shape at the top and crossed at the bottom. High collar of white silk bordered with a puff of velvet; knots of velvet on the shoulders. Full sleeves of *peau de soie* with the lower parts close, of brocade and finished with a puff of velvet. Feathers may be used instead of velvet

No. 1292.

No. 1293. DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL.—Gray wool checked with a narrow blue velvet stripe is the material employed for this plain but stylish dress. The bodice of plain gray wool has the back pleated; the fronts, pleated on each side, open on a pointed plastron of blue velvet. Attached to the lower edge of the bodice are draped paniers of plain gray cloth; a girdle of passementerie is placed at the bottom of the bodice forming a running knot in front and a knot with fringed ends in the back. High, straight collar of blue velvet and sleeves of the striped goods.

No. 1293.

A Woman's Wit.

Many of the first settlers of Illinois were rude in speech and rough in manner. Money was scarce with them, and service was paid for in produce. Governor B. used to illustrate these incidents of frontier life by the following anecdote: One day when he was a Justice of the Peace there came to his office a young man, accompanied by a young woman.

"Be you the squire?" asked the manly youth.

"Yes, sir."

"Can you tie the knot for us right away?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much do you charge?"

"One dollar is the legal fee, sir."

"Will you take your fee in beeswax?"

"Yes, if you can't pay cash."

"Well, go ahead and tie the knot, and I'll fetch in the wax."

"No," said the squire, thinking there was a good chance for a little fun; "bring in the beeswax first, and then I'll marry you."

Reluctantly the youth went out to where was hitched the horse upon which, Darby and Joan fashion, the pair had ridden, and brought the wax in a sack. On being weighed, its value was found to be only about half a dollar.

"Wal," said the anxious groom, "tie the knot, and I'll fetch more wax next week."

"No sir; I don't trust; that's against the rules of this office.

Slowly the disappointed youth turned to go out, saying:

"Come, Sal; let's go."

"I say, Mister," answered Sal, with a woman's wit, "can't you marry us as far as the wax will go?"

"Yes, I can, and will," replied the "squire," laughing; and he did.

It is said that there are five citizens of Kawanda Falls, Penn., each bearing the same name, John A. Libson. They are not related in the remotest way, as far as they know. It is certainly a remarkable coincidence.

FANCY WORK.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Father Time jogs steadily on and waits for no man. It seems only a few weeks ago that we were in the midst of Christmas gaieties, and now if we would not be caught napping, we, who cannot afford to buy the many Christmas gifts designed for our friends, must turn our thoughts and attention to planning these "love gifts." And surely they are rightly named "love gifts", for it is only love which prompts the spending of time, that in some cases one can illy afford, in order to make them. And does not a gift, no matter how simple, if made by the hands of a friend touch a chord in your heart that no bought gift ever did? I remember one bright Christmas not long since when a little mat made of zypher, knit in a round chain by means of an empty spool and pins, was placed in my hands by a little ragged mite of humanity who at the same time wished me "A Merry Christmas."

It was all she had to give, for she was only a "waif," and it was made of odds and ends which had been given to her from time to time; but I assure you that little gift was more precious to me than the elaborately embroidered toilet set besides which I placed it, for I knew that it was the material expression of the warm, heart-felt love of a young child, while the more expensive gift was nothing more than a passing courtesy. In this and several succeeding numbers of our paper we propose to give our readers not only suitable designs with descriptions for Christmas gifts but also now and then hints simple, useful and practical which each one can elaborate according to her own fancy.

A pretty gift and one that will be appreciated is a crocheted muff, which can be made of black or soft gray wool, and lined with bright colored silk or satin. For this make a foundation chain of 78 stitches. 1st row.—D c, 1 ch at the end of the row. 2d row.—One d c in the first d c, always taking up the back part of the loop; take up the back of the second loop, draw the wool through, pass the wool around the hook, take up the same loop again. This makes 3 loops on the hook; continue in the same way to the end of the row. 3d row.—Plain d c; remember to work in the back part of the stitch as before.

Repeat the 2d and 3d rows until the piece is wide enough for the muff. For making up the muff a sheet of wadding, some narrow ribbon, the color of the silk which you may select for the lining, and the lining silk itself, which should be a third larger than the crocheted piece, are necessary. Cover one side of the wadding with dark canvas cloth; turn down on the sides of the silk, which will form the sides of the muff, a narrow hem, on the wrong side of which a casing should be run, through which the ribbon is drawn. Draw up the ribbon till your silk is of the same size as the crocheted piece, then sew it up, also the crocheted piece and draw it over the wadded silk so that the silk side will form the inside of the muff; fasten the edges neatly and finish with pretty bows.

Pretty book-marks can be made of three strips of narrow ribbon of different lengths, fastened together at the top with a flat steel ornament, the lower ends turned to form a point and ornamented with a cross, anchor, etc., also formed of steel. If one is too far from a fancy store where these ornaments are sold, the ends of the ribbon may be fringed and just above a tiny little bag made of some pretty contrasting colored silk, just the width of the ribbon and filled with fine white sand, neatly fastened on.

Twine bags are very acceptable to a housekeeper and may be made very ornamental. They can be crocheted of colored cord, or made of strips of narrow picot edged ribbon or colored plush. If crocheted use the the well known shell stitch; begin with a chain of 4 stitches which fasten in a ring then use single crochet for 5 rows after which change to shell stitch, widening as often as necessary till you have a circle the size of your ball of twine, knit a piece without widening to cover the ball well, finish off with an edge and draw the top together by running narrow ribbon through the meshes after you have inserted the ball. The lower part should be finished either with a bow of ribbon or with a fine cord and tassel made of the same cord that is used for the ball cover. When made of plush cut the plush in the form of an envelope, shaping the four flaps to resemble chestnut leaves. Have a little brass eye inserted at the top of each leaf through which green cord or ribbon should be drawn and formed into long loops for hanging the holder.

Era.

CROCHETED EDGING.—This design is very effective and makes a pretty trimming for a bureau scarf or for other purposes. It is worked in the length. Begin with the upper line of circles:

First Row.—Eleven chain, join, 13 s. c. under the ring * 11 chain, join to the first of 11 chain with 1 slip-stitch, which must be worked very tightly, so that the circle joins very evenly; work 14 s. c. under the chain at the lower side, so that the singles in this row all lie on the same side; repeat from * for the length required.

Second Row.—Under the other half of chain work 7 singles, 6 chain, 1 s. c. into the second, 9 chain, 1 s. c. into the fifth, 2 chain, 7 s. c. under the chain, join to first single or circle, worked in last row with 1 slip-stitch worked very tightly; repeat from the beginning of the row.

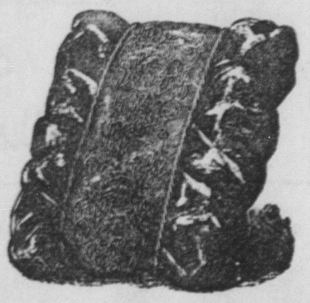
Third Row.—Work another row of circles as follows: 11 chain, 7 s. c. under the chain, 1 slip-stitch into the centre of chain between two picots of last row, 7 s. c. under same 11 chain; repeat from beginning of row.

Fourth Row.—Fourteen s. c. under each of the three first circles of chain, 7 s. c. under next circle; turn, and work back, 14 chain, 1 s. c. into the ninth 2 chain, 1 slip-stitch into the fifth single of next circle, 6 chain, 1 s. c. into the third, 2 chain, 1 slip-stitch into the seventh of 14 chain, 18 chain, 1 s. c. into the fourteenth, 2 chain; pass over three singles of scallop; 1 s. c. into the next, 7 chain, 1 s. c. into the third, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into the twelfth of 18 chain, 8 chain, 1 slip-stitch into centre of next circle; turn, work 11 s. c. under the eight chain, 14 s. c. under the next chain and 11 s. c. under the next; work 7 singles under the circle last worked under, and 7 s. c. under the next; turn, and work back; 14 chain, 1 s. c. into the tenth, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into the next scallop of singles, 7 chain, 1 s. c. into the third, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into eighth of 14 chain, * 16 chain, 1 s. c. into the eleventh, 3 chain, 1 s. c. into the depth between two scallops, 8 chain, 1 s. c. into the fourth, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into the ninth of 16 chain; repeat from * three times more; 14 chain, 1 s. c. into the tenth, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into the next scallop of singles, 7 chain, 1 s. c. into the third, 2 chain, 1 s. c. into the eighth of 14 chain, 7 chain, 1 s. c. into centre of next circle; turn, 13 s. c. under each of three first loops of chain, 17 s. c. under next loop, 13 s. c. under each of three next loops, 7 s. c. under last circle worked under; repeat from the beginning of the row.

For the heading, which is done on the upper edge of the first row of circles, was as follows:—

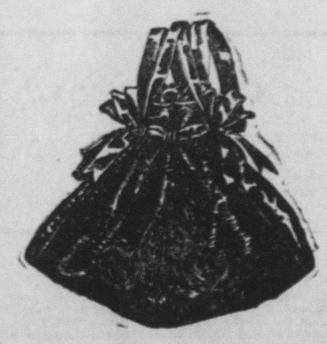
1st row.—One s. c. into each of three singles, 6 chain; repeat.

2d row.—One d. c. into first stitch, 2 chain; skip 2 stitches, and repeat.



CUSHION FOR AN EASY CHAIR.—This handsome cushion cover is made of strips of olive green silk plush put on full, and a strip of rich embroidery worked on beige congress canvas. For this embroidery any handsome design may be chosen, worked in different fancy stitches or even in the old fashioned cross-stitch. The band of embroidery should be edged with a thick cord of chenille and silk in the same colors as those used to work the band, and mounted on a foundation corresponding in color with the plush.

The back of the cushion should be faced with a color which harmonizes with the plush.

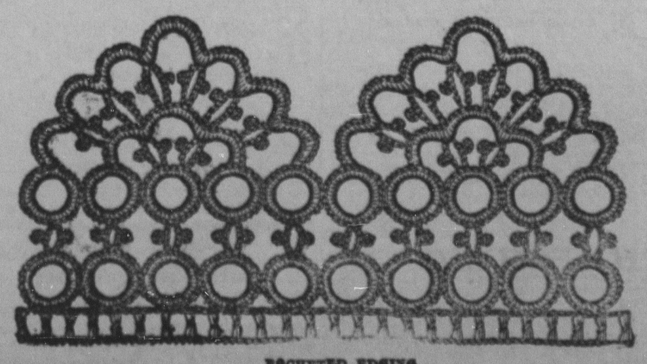


KNITTING BAG.—This knitting bag of simple shape would be a very suitable Christmas gift for an old lady. It consists of an oblong piece of heliotrope broche silk sixteen inches wide and twenty-four deep, with a lining of old-gold satin. The edge all around is finished with silk cord, the sides remaining unjoined. Along both ends, at two inches and a half from the edge, five brass rings are sewed on at intervals of four inches; the piece is folded through the middle, and the end rings on both sides are tacked together. A ribbon drawing-string is passed through the rings and tied in bows at the sides, and loops of ribbon are affixed at the corners for handles.

The front is ornamented with a scroll design or a large monogram worked in silks and gold thread.

Less expensive materials and a more simple design could be used in making one of these bags.

EDUCATION is all right, just so it does not leave its victim too smart to work and not smart enough to get along without work.



CROCHETED EDGING.

OUR BOYS.

TELLING FORTUNES.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad,
For you to accept or refuse:
The one of them good, the other one bad;
Now hear them, and say which you choose.

I see by my gifts within reach of my hand,
A fortune right fair to behold:
A house and a hundred good acres of land,
With harvest fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard with boughs hanging down
With apples russet and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown,
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves of swallows about the barn door,
See the fanning-mill whirling so fast,
I see them threshing wheat on the floor—
And now the bright picture has past.

And I see rising dismally up in the place
Of the beautiful house and the land,
A man with a fire-red nose on his face,
And a little brown jug in his hand.

O! if you beheld him, my lad, you would wish
That he were less wretched to see:
For his boot toes they gape like the mouth of a fish,
And his trousers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers now this way now that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bug's,
And he wears an old coat and a battered-in hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's.

For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor,
And that drowsiness clothes men with rags,
And he doesn't look much like a man, I am sure,
Who has honest hard cash in his bags.

Now which will you choose? to be thrifty and snug,
And be right side up with your dish,
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

—ALICE CARY.

ROUND MOTHER'S KNEE.

M. B. MANWELL.

"TELL us about when you were a little girl, mother, please!" was the chorus.

Outside, it rained hopelessly. Indoors, it was afternoon, and all the games had been played over and over again; all the picture-books looked at; one or two little quarrels begun and patched up. Still, the rain kept the little ones prisoners.

"Well, my dears," said mother, seeing there was no hope of anything else; "I must sit down to my basket of unmended stockings, but I daresay I can talk and mend at the same time."

"Let me stand next mother," said Eddy, pushing Johnny, and there was an out cry for place between the little men.

"Father always says, 'Gentlemen after the ladies,'" remarked Rosie, screwing up her chubby face, as she mimicked father's voice and look.

There was a general laugh at the small maid's aptness, but Eddy and Johnny, with rather red faces, stepped back at once, to let their little sisters stand closer.

"Now," said mother cheerfully, "is it to be a funny story, or what?"

"Oh, someting *dreadful*, please, mammy," lisped Ollie, the youngest; "we likes dreadful things best."

"Well, a very dreadful thing once happened when I was quite a little girl, just like you, Ollie; it was a fire!"

The children pressed so close that mother was nearly stifled.

"I lived with Aunt Betsy, you know, in those days," she went on, "and you also know that I had no little brothers nor sisters. In the big house, with many rooms and many stairs, there was only one pair of small feet to trot about, and they belonged to little, lonely me."

"Why didn't Aunt Betsy buy another child?" asked Rosie, with astonished, round eyes; "she had ought to have done that."

"You shouldn't say 'had ought to'!" admonished Johnny; "and they don't sell children in shops, miss."

"Gently, gently," said mother, her needle going in and out of the heel of one of Johnny's socks. "Instead of a child, Aunt Betsy got a kitten for me; it was the sweetest of kittens—grey, like this sock, with lovely small stripes; its mother was a French cat."

"Are French cats dressed better than ours?" asked Rosie.

"You mean, is their fur prettier? This one's certainly was."

"I shouldn't have liked that kitten," remarked Johnny, decidedly. "It would have wanted to be talked to in French, I guess." Johnny was a little boy who hated French verbs.

"No; it seemed to know every word I said, and I christened it Fluffy. All day long we were together, and at night Fluffy slept in my little bed."

"Did you sleep in a room by yourself?" interrupted Eddy, a little boy who hated the dark as much as Johnny hated French verbs.

"Yes, in a small room next to Aunt Betsy's. But after I got Fluffy I didn't mind, for I was always so busy hushing him that I dropped off to sleep myself. One night Fluffy was particularly good. He closed his eyes in the prettiest way, and fell asleep with his little head on my shoulder. Then I suppose I went to sleep. The next thing that happened was a very loud noise that awoke me. It was quite light in the room, and patter, patter sounded something on the window. 'It's a thunderstorm,' I said to myself. Now, I was not afraid of thunder, but I knew Fluffy couldn't bear it, so I drew his head under the clothes. The room seemed to get lighter, everything looking quite red. The noise outside became louder, and all the people that lived in our street seemed to have come out of doors, for I could hear loud talking and shouting.

"Fluffy," said I at last, "I think we'd better get up and hide under the bed until the thunder goes away," and we did so. We crept right under, and there we waited, Fluffy and I."

"If there was thunder, now mother, I'd run and hide my head in your gown," said Ollie

"Yes, dear, of course; but, you see, I'd no mother's gown to hide in, and Aunt Betsy would not have liked a child to worry her, so the kitten and I had to comfort each other under the bed.

"The storm seemed to last a long time, and I should have fallen asleep only Fluffy was so restless, and I was afraid he might escape out of my arms. Presently I got a great fright; I heard somebody come tramping into the room with heavy feet, and voices seemed to be calling for someone who was lost.

"'Mee-ow mee-ow!' began Fluffy, but I squeezed him very tight and he stopped.

"'Why, there's a cat somewheres,' said a hoarse voice. 'Come out, puss, we may as well save you; but where can the child be, mate?'

"'Mee-ow! mee-ow!'

"'The cat's under the bed,' said another choky voice, and a great hand felt under the vallance, seizing my shoulder.

"'Hillo, what's this? 'Tain't a cat, nowhow,' and I was dragged out. The room seemed to be full of smoke, but I could see two big men—soldiers, as I thought—for they'd shining brass helmets.

"'Oh, prease, soldiers, don't take away my Kitty,' I sobbed, squeezing Fluffy to me.

"'Poor little soul! we sha'n't hurt you nor the Kitty' and one of the men tied a wet towel round my mouth, to my terror. He was going to kill me, I felt sure, and I shut my eyes; then, I felt myself lifted up in strong arms, but still I held Fluffy tightly. Presently, there was a rush of cold air; we seemed to be outside somewhere on the roof. In fact, children, it was no thunderstorm, but a *fire*, and the soldiers were firemen. Everyone had been saved out of the burning house, Aunt Betsy in a swoon; when she came to herself she asked for "the child," then the firemen became aware that *I* was somewhere in the upper room. Two brave men rushed back into the flames, and by means of Fluffy's faint cries discovered me.

"When they appeared with me on the roof, the flames darting round us, and the water from the engines patter-pattering on us, there was a great cheer from the crowd below, then a sudden hush, as they watched me being slipped down the fire-escape.

"When I stood on the ground safe and sound in my little nightdress, clutching Fluffy tight, there was a louder cheer, and everybody wanted to clap the brave firemen on the shoulder."

'And wasn't Fluffy hurt either?" asked Eddy.

"Yes, just the tip of his tail had been burnt by a flame, but that was all—"

"Please 'm, it's five o'clock, tea's quite ready, and the cake in the oven have rose beautiful," announced Jane, putting her head in at the door, and, mother's story being ended, the children trooped off, eager to make short work of the hot tea-cakes.

SULPHUR MINING IN A CRATOR.

Mouvel Los Tanos of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been visiting friends in this city recently. Mr. Los Tanos is a Mexican mining engineer. He told of his descent into the crater of Popocatepetl, the volcano which is now practically extinct.

"I went down into the crater of the mountain further probably than any other man, to examine the sulphur mines," said the young Spaniard. "Very few persons of the United States have even made the ascent of this mountain. It is worse than climbing the Matterhorn. It costs about $50 in the first place, takes several days and is very exhausting. I was let down into the crater the same way that the Mexican miners who dug sulphur at this elevation of 18,000 feet—by means of a windlass and a rope. The mouth of the crater is more than half a mile across. The mine is owned by General Ochoa, who lives in the City of Mexico. I saw there and examined carefully thousands of tons of the purest sulphur ever mined.

"When Cortez and his soldiers visited that country they needed sulphur for gunpowder, and ascended the mountain for the first time in its history, the natives said. I tell you it must have taken a vast amount of nerve to go up an unknown mountain like Popocatepetl and then descend into a crater like the mouth of that volcano. I think, everything considered, it beats anything I have ever heard of in history or fiction. The natives who gather the sulphur now only secure small packages of it, which they fasten to their backs. They then slide down the snow on the mountain after the manner of the woodcutters of France. For this venturesome work they get about twenty cents a day."—[Kansas City Times.

Nine Solemn Owls.

Here is a row of the queerest creatures imaginable, nine solemn owls, whose monkeylike faces—they are well named—are usually enough to cause a general laugh among the beholders. This brood of owls are raised from one that was given to the museum, with the aid of a couple that were taken from the towers of the Smithsonian building. They are not as a rule indigenous to this climate, abounding in such States as Florida and Texas; but of late there have been several broods discovered here. They are about the size of a large dove, of a light brown or snuff color, and they spend most of their time standing on one leg apiece, apparently asleep. But they are not, usually, for it is said by the keepers that each and every one of them has its eyes fixed on a certain small hole in the floor just in front of the perch.

Through this hole it is the misfortune of rats to wander occasionally, but they never go back, for at the first glimpse of a rat each of those nine owls dives down to the hole, and in another minute poor rat has furnished a meal for one of them. It is related that one day a mink escaped from one of the cages and there was a stampede of rats all through the building. A hundred at least tried to escape from the ravenous animal through this hole, but as fast as one would put its head up into the opening it would be nabbed by one of the waiting nine. The owls had more to eat that day than they ever had since.—[Washington Star.

THERE is a kind of aid which it is immoral for a friend to give and equally immoral for another to receive; it is the aid which takes the place of work we ought to have done, some energy we ought to have put forth, some strength and power of character we ought to have attained.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

By Mrs. Bowser.

When I have a sick headache I know exactly what will happen when Mr. Bowser reaches home. He will let himself in at the front door, hang up his coat and hat, walk through to the sitting-room and seeing me on the lounge with my head tied up will gaze at me for a full minute without speaking. Then he will finally remark:

"Didn't I tell you so?"

"What?"

"You got your feet wet."

"Oh, no, Mr. Bowser."

"Then you went out bareheaded, or you have been eating ice-cream or some other balderdash."

"On the contrary, I have been very, very careful."

"Oh, yes, you women are always very, very careful. If a giant was to expose himself the way you do he'd be dead in six months. Had the doctor?"

"No."

"That's it! Want to let the typhoid fever get hold of you, don't you? What's Dr.——'s telephone number?"

"Don't call a doctor. My head is much better than it was, and I shall be all right tomorrow."

"Well, if you are not I'll call two of them and have you taken to the hospital. I have no pity on any one who will go sloshing around the way you do. I was intending to go to the theatre, and here I come home and find you flattened out, perhaps to develop a case of yellow fever or smallpox."

Mr. Bowser goes tramping around to find fault with his supper, with the cook, with the baby, with the furnace and with everything else which he happens to think of, and the evening is rendered very cheerful and happy.

If I happen to be looking down the street when Mr. Bowser gets off the car I can tell whether he has a headache or not. He comes slumping along, arms hanging down, eyes on the sidewalk, and as I open the door for him he growls out:

"Lemme git on to that lounge as soon as possible."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"I'm next door to death!"

"Have you been hurt, Mr. Bowser?"

"No. Got a headache. Whole top of my head is loose. I think I am dying!"

I help him off with his coat, get him on to the lounge, pull off his gaiters, tuck him up, and then I can't help saying: "Didn't I tell you so?"

"W—what?"

"You've been careless again. You sat in your office with your feet out of the window, or you held a chunk of ice on your lap, or stood in a puddle of water in your bare feet. It's a wonder to me that any man lives to the age of 30."

"O-o-o-oh!" he groans.

"That's it! Got the black plague or the Asiatic cholera hold of you, probably! I was going over to Mrs. Cato's tonight to a progressive euchre, but this spoils it all. I'll have three doctors up after tea, and have the ambulance come at the same time."

Then Mr. Bowser sheds tears, and I go and heat a brick for his feet, tie a towel around his head, send baby up stairs and stop the clock so that nothing may annoy him.

I don't suppose that one husband in a hundred sets out to find fault around the house. It's just their way, you know. They are boss, and they feel that they must keep this fact duly impressed on the minds of their wives. No husband is ever to blame for any accident about the house. The wife always is. For instance, a water pipe down in the basement burst the other day. Mr. Bowser got home just as I was about to telephone him.

"Pipe busted! Who busted it?" he shouted, as he pulled off his overcoat.

"Why, no one."

"Yes, they did! Water-pipes don't bust without help! Some of you have been knocking on that pipe with a hammer."

I went down and showed him that the leak was at a point where none of us could possibly reach it, but he replied:

"Well, some of you are certainly to blame for it. That's the way—the minute I leave the house something happens! Now we shall have a plumber around here for a week or more, with a bill of forty or fifty dollars!"

The back kitchen door had to be taken off its hinges and planed off a little, and in rehanging it Mr. Bowser got in a hurry and only put one screw in the lower hinge. The cook found the others and laid them aside. One day, after he had got home to dinner, the door fell askew, as might have been expected.

"Now, what have you done!" shouted Mr. Bowser to me as the cook came in and reported.

"I—I didn't break the door."

"You didn't! Then who did?"

"You didn't put the screws back when you rehung it."

"I didn't! I'll bet you a billion dollars I did. You or the cook went deliberately to work and took those screws out in order to destroy something. It is a wonder we have a roof left over our heads. Next thing you'll be knocking down some of the partition walls."

One day a center-piece on one of the bedroom ceilings fell to the floor. Knowing Mr. Bowser's peculiarities I left matters untouched until he came home to dinner.

"This is a nice state of affairs!" he exclaimed, as he looked into the bedroom.

"Why didn't you knock all the chimneys off the house while you were about it?"

"What did I have to do with it, Mr. Bowser?"

"Weren't you right here all the time? Did I do it? Did baby do it? Did some of the neigbors come in and knock it down with a crowbar?"

"It fell because it was poorly put up in the first place."

"It fell, Mrs. Bowser, because you got the step-ladder and climbed up through the scuttle-hole and went walking across the joists in the attic. I expect to come home any day and find the house in ruins."

But Mr. Bowser goes even further than this sometimes. One day a high wind blew down a portion of the back fence, and when he came home he stood and gazed at the wreck for a moment and then turned on me with:

"Well, what less could have been expected?"

"What do you mean, Mr. Bowser?"

"Oh, it's all right! You just keep on and see how you will come out!"

"But did I blow that fence down, Mr. Bowser?"

"Did I? You were here all the time. You say it was the wind, but where are your proofs? Why didn't you wreck the barn while you were about it?

And one evening when he came home looking out of sorts and I asked him if anything was wrong he snapped me up with:

"Boil coming on my leg!"

"That's too bad."

"Yes—um—I understand!"

"What do you mean, Mr. Bowser?"

"Never you mind. You keep right on and see where you will end."

"But am I to blame that you have a boil on your leg?"

"It's all right, Mrs. Bowser. I can see through a mill-stone as far as the next man."

"Mr. Bowser, you don't mean to insin——"

"That's all right. Just keep right away from me! I have long had my suspicions, and this confirms them. I'll look over my accounts tonight and have a plain talk with you in the morning.

A STATUE of Mary Queen of Scots has been offered to the city of Edinburgh by the Countess of Caithness, having been previously offered to and refused by the Municipality of Paris. Lady Caithness thought that Mary Stuart, as a Queen Consort, of France, had a claim to a place in the heart of the country where all the brief happiness of her sad life was enjoyed. But the French have sent her image, as they sent herself, to the Scotch subjects whom she found so hard and so cold. Perhaps even in Edinburgh her statue will not be welcomed, for injustice is still done often to her memory, and the legend of the blood of Rizzio at Holyrood has just revived such an unjust prejudice. The tale has been repeated in almost every newspaper lately, as seriously and historically true, that the blood of Rizzio remained on the boards on which it was shed at Holyrood, by the express orders of Queen Mary, that she might remember to avenge it. But who could believe this who knows the simple truth of the case?

Immediately after the death of Rizzio, Mary was imprisoned in her apartments by the conspirators. But she succeeded in showing Darnley his blunder in joining in a plot aimed at her life and that of their child. Promptly, Darnley was faithless to his fellow-conspirators, as he had previously been to his wife, and he aided in her escape from the palace. This elopement together of the royal couple kept Mary out of Holyrood for weeks after the death of Rizzio. All the fresh traces of that murder would thus be cleared away long before the Queen was at Holyrood again. Moreover, so far from being revengeful, Mary failed in that rough cruel age because she had not the harshness to destroy proven traitors and unscrupulous enemies when they were in her power. Not one person was executed for the outrage of the murder of Rizzio in the Sovereign's presence; and utimately every one of the conspirators engaged in this disgraceful scene was freely forgiven by Mary, excepting only the trooper who had held a pistol against her own side, and he was not punished, but merely compelled to continue in banishment. Yet in face of these facts the hasty newspaper reader of to-day is led to suppose that it is actual history that the blood of Rizzio remained unwashed to deliberately nourish the revenge of his mistress!

The Countess of Caithness is a very remarkable woman. She believes that a portion of the soul of Mary Stuart is reincarnated in Lady Caithness's own person. It is only a portion of the soul, however, which she claims to possess. She believes that at this moment the soul of that Queen animates five different bodies! The theory of reincarnation, which the Blavatskyites adduce as a novelty, is, of course, only a theory of one of the oldest of religions—Buddhism. But, as far as I know, Lady Caithness *is* original in her idea that one soul may blossom forth in after-incarnations divided into several personalities, as a number of roses spring from one root. Lady Caithness resides in Paris. She was born at Madrid, the daughter of a Spanish father and an English mother, and married, in the first place, the Spanish grandee whose title is now borne by her son—the Duke de Medina-Pomar. Her second marriage was with the Earl of Caithness, who is also now dead. It was in his ancestral home that it was revealed to Lady Caithness, in some supernatural manner, that she is a portion of the soul of Mary Queen of Scots. From that time the Countess devoted herself to collecting relics of Mary. In the magnificent house in the centre of the Boulevard Malesherbes where Lady Caithness now resides, there is a stately chamber appropriated to Mary Queen of Scots. It is hung with fine ancient tapestries, and furnished in antique fashion, so as to be as much as possible like a room that might have been occupied by the Queen in the day of her regal state. A beautiful picture of Mary Stuart, in bridal robes, painted in her early youth, about the time of her marriage with King Francis, hangs in the room; and in an antique *armoire* there is a most interesting collection of well-authenticated relics of the unfortunate Queen. Lady Caithness—half-Spanish superstition, half-English philosophy—is herself of a stately and imposing beauty, and is altogether so uncommon and so interesting that her own theory as to the fascinating personality that rules her spirit is not too ridiculous.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The born liar can't help it.

There is value in experiment.

Love is mutual understanding.

They most assume who know the least.

Idleness is the nurse of naughtiness.

Hyprocrisy is a sort of social treason.

Proverbs are literature on the half-shell.

It is a poor mule that won't work both ways.

Never let a woman know she is not pretty.

A poor man saved by thee shall make thee rich.

A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.

Light a cigarette and see the undertaker smile.

Beneficence—the salt of all earthly possessions.

Pride requires very costly food—its keeper's happiness.

A man with a lot of money is generally satisfied with his lot.

The reward of one duty done is the power to fulfil another.

Magnanimity owes no account to prudence of its motives.

Nature is the master of talent, genius is the master of Nature.

How quickly Nature falls to revolt when gold be comes her object.

There is never jealousy where there is not strong regard.

Roses and thorns grow on the same bush—and close together.

In lending money to the Lord always be sure of your middlemen.

He who knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.

Etiquette is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance.

The test of every system, political or educational, is the men it forms.

He who despises mankind will never get the best out of himself or others.

Thou shalt thyself be served by every lease of service thou hast rendered.

To be happy is not the purpose for which you were placed in the world.

Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.

What can you say of a man worse than to call him a hypocrite and a tyrant.

To be properly appreciated one's organs of speech should not be without stops.

However great some men's abilities are, their liabilities are always greater.

The self-made man is always an optimist. His friends are usually pessimists.

Our acts our angels are, of good or ill, our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

The man who "knows it all" wouldn't be such a bad fellow if he kept it to himself.

No idle word thou speakest but is a seed cast into time, and grows through all eternity.

Let your zeal begin with yourself, you may with justice extend it to your neighbor.

Home is next to the last place a man can go. If he can't go home, he goes to the dogs.

The turn in the long road traveled by most men is usually the turn into the cemetery.

By the time a man realizes that he is a fool it is usually too late to realize on his realizations.

It is always safe to mistrust the man who gives you his confidence the first day he meets you.

If everybody knew what one said of another, there would not be four friends left in the world.

When it comes to making proselytes, the devil understands his business better than anybody else.

General tidiness not only pays on its own account, but because to be tidy is to be economical.

Honesty is the best policy, because it is the only policy which insures against loss of character.

We are apt to fall into relapses; wherefore we had better overcome our sorrow than delude it.

The trouble with the young is that they do not do as the old folks advise, but as they have done.

Just as soon as a man loses all his property, then we all recollect at once that he was always a fool.

A man should grapple to his friends with hooks of steel. He need have no fear of losing his enemies.

It is the work of a philosopher to be every day subduing his passions and laying aside his prejudices.

The intellect has only one failing, which, to be sure, is a very considerable one. It has no conscience.

It is easier to make two men who are in the right, change their minds, than it is one, who is in the wrong.

It don't pay to be a prophet; if you hit right, people will doubt it; if you hit wrong, they will curse it.

Our own actions are the accidents of fortune, that we sometimes place to the credit or luck of misfortune.

Many a garden seen from a distance looks fresh and green, which, when beheld closely, is dismal and weedy.

A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them.

If a man wants to learn just how popular he is let him have it published that he has inherited a large fortune.

HORSE NOTES.

—John H. Wallace has retired to his farm at Oak Grove, Pa.

—Ed Corrigan will winter his horses at the Bascombe track Mobile, Ala.

—Jockey Martin has signed a contract to ride for Eugene Leigh next year.

—August Belmont has bought from W. C. Daly the fast mare Glory, by the Ill-Used, dam Mehallah.

—F. Gebhard has engaged Frank McCabe to go to California to try a number of yearlings against time.

—Lamplighter and Pickpocket have been sold to J. W. Rodgers, trainer for S. S. Brown, at private terms.

—Zoe B., 2 17¼, the famous daughter of Blue Bull, will be sent from Germany to be bred to Allerton, 2.09¼

—C. J. Hamlin has bred Princess Chimes, by Chimes out of Estabella, dam of Prince Regent, 2.16½, to Mambrino King.

—Colonel North, the Nitrate King of England, has made five entries for the Chicago Derby of 1893, the Columbian Exposition year.

—Ralph Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, has scored a record of 2.18 at Independence, Ia., being the second two-year-old to tie the record of Sunol at that age.

—Starter Chinn gave Rogan $100 fine and suspended him indefinitely at Garfield recently. Jockey Prane was also given indefinite suspension.

—Sidney is only 10 years old. He has a record of 2 20 himself, and seven of his get have entered the 2 20 list. Two of them are trotters and five pacers.

—The kite track at Independence, Iowa, will be kept in shape as long as the weather permits as there are several hundred horses there to get records.

—John Reamer offers to match Major Flowers and mate to trot a race, mile heats, best three in five, with any double team in Philadelphia, for $500 or more.

—A half interest in Captain S. S. Brown's horses has been bought by Trainer J. W. Rodgers. Next year they will race under the name of Brown & Co.

—Lady, a black mare by a son of Cassius Clay, dropped a filly colt at the Willowdale Farm, Crown Point, Ind., recently. The filly is by Almont Brunswick 11,290.

—Jack Stewart, a graduate of Palo Alto Stock Farm, has engaged with Will J. Davis, of Chicago, and will hereafter have charge of the standard animals at Willowdale.

—The great pacer, Dallas, 2.11½, owned by Michael McCormack, of Pittsburg, strained the muscles of his hind leg at Beaver, Pa., recently, and is said to be in a very bad way.

—Walter Cutting, of Pittsfield, Mass., has purchased from W. J. Bullock, of Williamstown, Mass., the five-year-old stallion Aristides, 2.28½, by Red Wilkes, dam by Almont.

—Belle Onward, 2 23, made at Independence, Ia., recently has been purchased by Charles P. Rannels, of Jacksonville, Ind., for $5000. She will be kept in training.

—Belle Hamlin (2.12¾), Henrietta (2.17½), Nightingale (2.18½), Globe (2.19½), and Justina (2.20) have been sent to Village Farm to be turned out for the balance of the season.

—Ben Franklin, 2 29, the handsome son of Daniel Lambert, is still "King of Morgans," having more 2 30 performers to his credit than any other Morgan stallion at the same age.

—Alix, 2.16½, by Patronage, holds the fastest record for a 3-year-old mare outside of California, Sunol being the only 3-year-old filly in the world with a record faster than hers.

—Milton Young and George Cadwallader, Lexington, Ky., have sold to P. Dunn, of Memphis, the bay 2-year-old colt Content, by Onondago, dam imp. Happy Sally 22, for $12,000

—Brice Steel has sold the 4-year-old bay filly Nina Archer, by Hindoo, dam Morgan Girl, to John E. Madden, of Lexington, Ky., for $2500. She will be sent to Guttenburg to race this winter.

—Pike Barnes and Tiny Williams, the well-known jockeys who have been giving the Chicago bookmakers a severe tussle of late, are going to invest part of their winnings in a saloon in the windy city.

—The transfers of horse flesh are estimated to amount to $2,000,000 in Vermont the past year, and horse-raising now takes precedence of all other animal industries in the Green Mountain State.

—No season has eclipsed the present one in the matter of 2-year-olds. In fact, there have never been on the turf at one time such three youngsters as Monbars, 2 13; Arion, 2.14½, and Ralph Wilkes, 2.21½.

—The secretary of the Australian Jockey Club is paid an annual salary of $5000, the handicapper $2500, while the starter is obliged to subsist on $1750, and the judge places the horses for the modest sum of $1250.

—Bude Doble has gone into winter quarters at Terre Haute Ind., with the best performers in his stable. These include Nancy Hanks (2.09), McDoal (2.15½), Graylight (2.16½) and several others that have not beaten 2 20.

—Three Anteeos have entered the list in California within six weeks—Myrtle, 2.19½; Maudee, 2.24½, and Sunset, 2.29½. A 2-year-old Anteeo trotter, Don Lot, went a mile in 2,38. There is now six of the get of Anteeo in the "charmed circle."

—The Gloucester track will shortly be improved by lengthening the back stretch so as to do away with the curve at the start of the five furlong races. The back stretch will be extended over 200 yards, giving the sprinters a chance for good starts and better time.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.
Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, NOV. 26.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

THE OVERFLOW.

That is customers we could not possibly wait on last Saturday, kept some of the pretentious stores of the town from looking deserted. Ask any disinterested citizen if the above is not correct. Why is this thus?

The Why of it is that our stock for just what U want is unequalled in the county and as for prices that's the Racket U kno. If U want a Ladies' Coat, a new dress, with late style trimming, Furs, Corsets, Stamped Linens for embroidery, China Silks, all shades for fancy work, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cashmere Mittens, a Gloria Silk Umbrella, Gossameres, Shoes, Rubbers, Zephys, Saxony, Utopia, Germantown, Stocking and German Knitting Yarns, White Bed Spreads, Lace Curtins and Curtin Poles, anything and everything under regular prices, call at

THE RACKET.

No. 9, Crider's Exchange, BELLEFONTE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Hides Wanted.
Spangler & Co. pay cash for hides

——Do you feel thankful to-day?

——Cleve Dinges arrived home this week for a few days stay.

——Miss Lizzie Fisher, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday in Centre Hall, the guest of Dr. Jacobs.

— Get one quick—one of those late style, handsomely made overcoats at the Philad. Branch.

——The trees are exposing their naked limbs and the corn is very much shocked in consequence.

——Miss Gertie Spigelmeyer, of Bellefonte is the guest of Miss Beula Brisbin this week.

——James W. Roush, of near Penn Hall, gave our sanctum a call, and reports all prosperous down that way.

——William Meese has moved from Tusseyville to St. Charles, Ill., where he has secured employment in a factory at good wages.

——Judge Orvis was Holt's attorney in the suit at U. S. court at Pittsburg, and D. F. Fortney represented the 16 insurance companies.

——It is stated the Montandon schools have been closed on account of scarlet fever, which prevails to an alarming extent in that vicinity.

——Clearfield county has gained nearly twenty postoffices during the past ten years. In 1881 there were 57 postoffices in this county, now there are 85,

——The Tyrone *Times* says J. W. McCormick, the undertaker, has been horsed up for several days suffering from a sprained back, but is now much improved.

——Here is some consolation: "Every baby is the sweetest baby in the world." You were once considered the sweetest thing in the world, although you may not look it now.

——Centre Hall has a regularly organized calithumpian band, and the heart breaking instruments consist of a "Mr. and Mrs. Eli and children." For noise thunder isn't in it.

——The Philipsburg Journal says: Judge Furst says he don't want a new court house, the present one is good enough for him and that he would veto all measures tending to the erection of such a structure.

——Mr. William Goodhart, dealer in farming implements, etc, at Millheim, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Goodhart is a very agreeable young gentleman and is quite well informed on matters of the day.

— Patrick Flynn, the Morrisdale landlord who is charged with shooting a man named Campbell two weeks ago, was released Monday on $3,000 bail for his appearance at December Court. The injured man is rapidly improving and will most likely get well.

——An exchange says that newspaper publishers should be classed among capitalists. They lend more money than almost any body else. But they don't lend it on interest—simply put it out on trifling sums over the country to delinquent subscribers, many of whom never repay the principal to say nothing of the interest.

——The *Centre Democrat* of last week says: "Two young gents of Centre Hall, Messrs. Clem Deininger, banker, and Samuel Kreamer, merchant, make frequent trips to Bellefonte in the evenings. We are sure there is some special attraction in town for them. Girls, either one of these young gents would be a fine catch—keep an eye on them."

HYMENIAL.

Mr. Charles W. Slack and Miss Maggie L. Boal United in Marriage.

About four miles west of Centre Hall, on the evening of the 19th of November, 1891, at the home of Capt. G. M. Boal, who is one of Centre county's most progressive and intelligent citizens, a most delightful event transpired. It was the giving away of his daughter Maggie L. in marriage to Charles W. Slack, of Potters Mills. The officiating minister was Rev. Baskerville, and the ceremony was performed in the spacious parlor where all had a good opportunity of witnessing the tieing of the knot. Twenty minutes before the time appointed for the ceremony to take place, the guests were all assembled—about seventy-five in number—anxiously awaiting the appearance of the bridal party. As the clock struck seven, strains of music were heard from an adjoining room, and at the close of a beautiful and appropriate wedding march, rendered by Miss Jennie Boal, the bride and groom entered the room preceded by the bridesmaid and groomsman, Miss Lizzie Boal and Mr. Porter Odenkirk. The bride and bridesmaid looked charming, being dressed in cream cashmere, trimmed in ribbon and lace, and both carried a bouquet of beautiful white flowers. Immediately after the ceremony congratulations were received, after which the guests were all comfortably seated and preparations wore made for a rich repast which was in waiting. As all were heartily partaking of the refreshments with which they were so bountifully supplied, they were startled by music such as only calithumpians can render. Capt. Boal's family are noted for their hospitality, and judging that the boys appetites would be sharpened by the effor s put forth to render music out of the instruments they had manufactured for the occasion, the Capt. kindly invited them in and they were served royally.

The bride and groom left for Bellefonte at 9 o'clock, where they remained over night and took the morning train Friday, for Tyrone, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Among the guests from a distance were Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Crawford and daughter Margaret, of Cooperstown, Venango county, Commissioner James Strohm and wife and Miss Mary McQuistion and brother, of Bellefonte.

The presents were numerous, valuable and useful.

Mr. Slack is a fine young man and has wisely chosen an accomplished and intelligent young lady as a companion and help-meet through life. The happy pair have the best wishes of their many friends for health, happiness and prosperity throughout life.

Death at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Sarah Ulrich, widow of the late Daniel Ulrich, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mariah Gramley, near Rebersburg, on Monday forenoon of last week, at the age of 82 years, 1 month and 7 days. During the past year Mrs. Ulrich was a victim of several paralytic strokes and on account of her old age, death resulted, after a long illness. She was the mother of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living. The funeral took place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. M. Rearick, of the Lutheran church, of which she was a life-long member officiating.

A New Industry For the Town.

The knitting factory building at Millheim, which has been untenanted for several years, we have been informed by a reliable party, has been rented to a party in Howard for the purpose of manufacturing handles, and is expected will give employment to a number of men. The knitting factory was the source of much loss to the business men of Millheim who invested their money in it and never received any returns. The people were gulled by a couple of scamps named Crawford.

Killed at Pardee

John A. Goodlander, employed on a lumber job at Pardee, was instantly killed several days ago by the wrecking of several cars on a tram road. He was taking several car load of logs from the mountain down to the mill when they got beyond control and running at great speed left the track and he was caught in the wreck. He was a married man with a family of several children. The body was taken to Laurelton for burial.

Farmer's Institute.

Hon. John A. Woodward of the State Agricultural Board has designated Monday and Tuesday, February 1st and 2nd as the dates for holding the Farmer's Institute at Millheim. He has secured the services of several noted lecturers to address the meetings, which promise to be interesting and instructive.

Engine Derailed.

On Monday evening the freight engine was derailed on the mill siding while shifting cars. The passenger engine endeavored to pull it on the track again but was unsuccessful and the wreck train from Sunbury was telegraphed for. It was about two o'clock in the morning before the freight was ready to pull out for Bellefonte.

Need a Watch!

I sell all kinds at all prices and every watch fits the price. But prices are not everything in watch buying. Guaranteed quality is the first. I guarantee watches according to their quality and quality makes the price.

G. W. BUSHMAN.

Jonathan Harper Dead.

Jonathan Harper died on Monday evening at his home in Bellefonte. He had not been in the best of health for over a year, but not of so serious a nature as to necessarily confine him to his bed for any length of time, and was able to attend to his business affairs. On last Monday, 23rd inst., he was taken quite ill again and gradually growing weaker, death ended his sufferings on Monday of this week from hemorrhages, medical assistance being of no avail. He was conscious until the last and his death was peaceful.

Deceased was the son of George Harper, dec'd, and Elizabeth Harper, who still survives him, and resides with her son Simon in Centre Hall, and was born in the vicinity of Rebersburg, afterwards removing to Bellefonte where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until his death, being the senior member of the firm of J. A. Harper & Co. He was the father of six children, five of whom with his wife still survive him.

His brothers and sisters who still survive him are, William and Jared living in Bellefonte; Simon Harper, senior member of Harper and Kreamer firm, Centre Hall; Mrs. Sallie Weaver, of Rebersburg, and Mrs. Philip Royer, of Clintondale, Clinton county. He was aged about 60 years.

Deceased was a highly respected citizen of Bellefonte and a member of the Reformed church. His funeral will take place from his late residence at Bellefonte on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Ladies to Take Part.

It is the purpose of Executive Commissioner Witman, of the Board of the World's Fair mangers to enlist the ladies of the State to prepare something for the State Exhibition at the World's Fair. In order to obtain their co-operation he has appointed a Ladies' auxiliary in every county in the State. These societies will be under the immediate direction of the committee on woman's work of which Mrs. Harriet A Lucas, of Philadelphia, is chairman. The naming of the ladies has been left to the members of the board in the several counties which have immediate representatives thereon.

This county will be represented by the following ladies.

Mrs. Henrietta Foster, Philipsburg; Mrs. L. H. Barnard, State College; Mrs. Cameron Burnside, Howard; Mrs. W. K. Alexander, Millheim; Mrs. Witmer Wolf, Centre Hall; Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Mary Brockerhoff, Mrs. W. F. Reeder, Mrs. Gertrude Weber, Bellefonte.

Literary Note.

The theory that fiction dealing exclusively with refined and poetical love is best written by women will be proved true if other women can write such ardent and tropical rhapsodies as Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's latest work, "Love for an Hour is Love Forever." It may however, be justly doubted whether any other woman can produce so exquisitely tender, so warm and so charming a love story as this, Mrs. Barr's favorite and masterpiece. This much of the theory is certainly true: that no male author can with Mrs. Barr in the portrayal of idyllic love. "Love for an Hour is Love Forever" will begin in the New York *Ledger* of November 21.

Preacher Dill Responsible.

Mrs. Fannie Dill, of Lewisburg, widow of Reese Dill, deceased, has removed to Washington, D. C., to open a boarding house. Mrs. Catharine Dill, widow of A. H. Dill, is clerking for John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. Both ladies lost their all through the failure of Rev. W. H. Dill, of Clearfield.

An item published a short time ago gave the information that Mrs. A. H. Dill had been secured by a sheriff's sale of Banker Dill's personal property.

Dislocated his Arm.

Last week Samuel Meyers, employed at Rowe's tannery was standing on a chair hanging up some hides, when the chair tilted and Samuel followed suit. When he recovered himself and summed up the damages he found he had a dislocated arm to put down in the profit and loss column. Dr. Jacobs replaced the member.

Grange Meeting.

Centre County Pomono Grange will meet in the hall of Progress Grange at Centre Hall on Friday, Nov. 27th 1891, at 10 a. m. sharp. Election of officers for '92 and '93 will be held. Report of Picnic committee and other important business will be transacted.

JAS. C. GILLILAND,
Secretary.

Wedded at the Parsonage.

On Monday evening, 23rd inst, at the Lutheran parsonage, Rev. W. E Fischer united in marriage Mr. Wm. B. Young and Miss Emma M. Condo, both of Boalsburg. The boys heard of the wedding and prepared themselves to serenade the happy couple and fairly made the town tremble with the racket.

——At Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte, rubber goods in three grades can be purchased, firsts, seconds and thirds. From this selection you can have your choice in prices.

——Lewins, at the Philad. Branch Bellefonte, is disposing of stock very cheaply to make room for fall goods. A bargain is offered among his large stock

THE ROBBER CAPTURED.

A Daring Bank Robbery Committed last May, In Lewisburg.

A daring bank robbery was committed in Lewisburg last May and is now first made publicly known by the capture of the robber. Captain Linden, of the Pinkerton detectives brought Joe Killorain to Lewispurg one day the latter part of last week and lodged him in the Union county jail.

Killorain is charged with having robbed the Lewisburg National Bank in May. The amount is given as $16,000, but many think it will reach $30,000. The bank authorities have kept the matter a secret all this time in order to avoid depositors from drawing out their money. The bank is in good condition and the depositors will lose nothing. Killorain is a professional in the bank robbing business, and has escaped from every place of confinement.

The bank building at Lewisburg is an old fashioned affair and the desk of the paying teller is located right under a window that looks out on the main road. The robbery was committed at noon, there being no one but the teller in the bank at the time. He was sitting at his desk when a man drove up in a buggy and stopped at the window. Shaking two yellow envelopes he held in his hand he asked the teller to step out. After some parleying the teller left his desk and walked out to the carriage. The stranger held him in conversation for some minutes. Then the stranger drove away. Two hours later it was discovered that several thousand dollars were missing from the vault. The case was at once placed in the hands of a Pinkerton agent. A picture of Killorain was shown to the teller, and he identified it as the photograph of the man who had been lurking about at the bank. Ever since then the detectives have been looking for their man.

On Thursday word reached them that he had returned to New York, where his wife lived. An agent proceeded to the house and captured the man just as he was preparing to leave.

Running a Newspaper.

To run a newspaper without occasionally publishing an item that is untrue, or gives offense, is like running a railroad without having smash-ups and accidents. It can't be done, truthfully remarks an exchange. No man in the world is so likely to be imposed upon as the editor of a newspaper. Pushed with work constantly—day and night—he must rely in a great measure upon second or third parties for information as to the events that transpire during the week. Frequently statements are received from good reliable people, but which are subsequently discovered, after having gone through many mouths, to be without foundation in fact. If therefore, kind reader, you find your self aggrieved by a statement in your home paper, keep this fact in mind. Don't "fly off the handle," but go to the editor and ask for a correction, and take our word for it, in nine cases out of ten, if your case is just, you will be received like a gentleman and the correction made with pleasure.

A Good Reason For it.

Many people who have gone to Philadelphia have noticed that the train stops a short distance outside the Broad Street station and then runs on into the depot. Few persons know what the stop is made for. There is a very good reason for it and every engineer has orders to make the stop. It is done to try the air brakes to see if they are working all right. The brakes sometimes get out of order and the trains run on past the place of stopping. If this should happen when the trains run into the station it would go on through the waiting rooms and drop down into Broad Street. The precaution is a good one, but many persons often grumble at the stop, when it is possibly saving their lives.

Fierce Storm.

One of the fiercest rain storms that we ever had, visited this section last Monday afternoon. Sunday night rain set in; Monday up to noon was warm and showery. In the afternoon a hurricane set in, the sky was dark with rain clouds and the water came down in torrents intermixed with hail; sharp lightning and heavy thunder accompanied the storm. Many fences and trees were blown down. The storm raged nearly three-fourth of an hour. Cold winds have prevailed since.

They Won't Die in the House.

To banish rats says an exchange, take cayenne pepper ground to a fine powder and sprinkle plenty of it in their holes and runaways. It is an excellent article for keeping rats out of a place after you have once got them out. It operates by creating as violent disturbance in their breathing apparatus. Don't be afraid of putting too much in their holes. Apply it liberally and remember it must be ground exceedingly fine and be very dry to produce the best results.

Turkish Fair and Feast.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the M. E. church, of Spring Mills, will hold a Turkish Feast and Fair, Dec. 24th and 25th, 1891. Particulars made known later.

——If in need of anything in the boot or shoe line don't forget that Mingle, Bellefonte, has the finest line in the state from which to select. He guarantees all goods and you have good returns for your money.

Quite Romantic.

James Sleeman and Annie Culbertson were two young people of Huntingdon engaged to be married. This was something over a year ago. The day for the wedding was agreed upon and the necessary preparations made, but the groom failed to show up. The bride was at a loss to know why her intended did not come to time, so the wedding could proceed, but she failed to receive any information. The wedding was necessarily postponed for the time being, but upon a second attempt the marriage was consummated last week. The groom gives the following to the *Monitor* as explanatory why he was not on hand the first time: He says that while working in Braddock, and about two weeks before the wedding day, he received a letter signed "W. W. Culbertson"—that is the name of the girl's father—which forbid him entering the author's house, and declaring that the marriage would never occur. Sleeman always believed that the father was not kindly disposed toward him and it was natural that he should accept the letter as coming from the girl's parent, and also heed the warning. He felt that the iron hand of fate was against him and he then began a wandering career. After a journey to the State of Washington and thence along the Pacific coast and through the South-western Territories to Texas, he finally landed in St. Louis, Mo. There he chanced to pick up a newspaper and was almost dumbfounded in reading an account of his faithless actions toward an innocent girl, wherein all blame was credited to him. Nearly four months had then elapsed but he hastily made his way East and upon his arrival here learned that the communication signed by the girl's father had been an anonymous one.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lung. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for your self just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Fresh oysters—G. O. Benner.

——Mingle's shoe store receives new stock every day. Prices are always fair and reasonable.

——The population of Snyder county in 1880 was 17,797, and in 1890, 17,651, showing a decrease of 146.

——The reason we lead the shoe trade is because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle Bellefonte

— -The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone; the constant gnaw of Towzer masticates the toughbest bone, the constant wooing lover carries off the blushing maid, and the constant advertiser is the one that gets the trade.

——Every well dressed gentleman get his clothing from the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. They can fit you out in anything you want, at a big bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

——Last Wednesday little Roy Ehrenfeld, of Altoona, aged four years, was playing near where his older brother was cutting wood, when he fell under the descending ax and his righ hand was cut clear off at the wrist.

——When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

——If in need of Fall and Winter underwear, don't forget the fact that the Philad. Branch has received a full and elegant line. Call and examine quality and price and you will be convinced that better cannot be done elsewhere.

——The new ballot law requiring that compartment shall be arranged in the polling houses so that each voter may in secret prepare his ballot, will make the selection of more commodious rooms for the holding of elections a necessity in some of the election districts. A division of all the districts in which more than five hundred votes may be polled will also be necessary.

——Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte was established over 21 years ago, and is the oldest store in the county. They are reliable and have a reputation and you cannot go amiss by purchasing of them.

— A genuine men's all calf skin dress shoe for only $2.00. A first class dress shoe for ladies direct from one of the best manufactories in this country, which we can guarantee, only $2.00.—Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

Buckwheat Wanted.

Several hundred bushels of Buckwheat wanted at Kurtz & Son's mills, Centre Hall.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a Cold to run on? Because they think it will wear away. Why does the Cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cure him.

Edward Shepheard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a runing sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Why It Is The Best.

Pan-Tina.

1—It cures Coughs and Colds.
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma.
4—Insures you against LaGrippe.
5—Robs Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails. 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

A Neglected Cold

often becomes a Pneumonia, Bronchitis or a Consumption. Cure it with Humphreys' Specific no. seven. Used with perfect success by thousands.

——When in Bellefonte, if in need of foot wear of any description, there is no necessity to pass Powers' shoe store, as they have the stock to select from and allow none to lead them in low prices, You can depend on a shoe or boot that they tell you is good, as they thereby understand the business and make no misrepresentations, either in advertising or selling goods.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT PRIvate sale all the personal property of W. J. Treaster, of Potter township, I leave same in his possession at my leisure and caution all persons against meddling with same.

WILL BITNER,
nov26 3 Tusseyville.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	93
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

Produce at Stores.

Butter	20
Eggs	25
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	2
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	6

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfacton, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Wm. Wolf & Son.

This week we desire your attention to our shoe stock.

We are prepared to give you a better shoe for the money this season than ever before.

Our ladies' fine shoe for $1.50 "can't be beat." See it for yourself,

Another one, made from the celebrated Pallah Kid Skins, you will acknowledge to be the softest and best finished shoe you have yet seen at the price. The kid made from this skin cannot be surpassed for toughness and good wearing quality.

Some few of our trade are now wearing Spring Heel shoes, the number is increasing every week. You do not know the comfort in such a shoe until you have worn them. We have a nice line of them at $1.75 $2.00 and $2.25. Try a pair.

GENTLEMEN

if you have never worn a Cork Sole shoe during the winter you are unwise if you do not try them. One pair will be enough to convince you of their merits.

BOYS, YOUTHS, MISSES, CHILDREN.

We can supply you all and not only supply you but please you.

Our window display will give you an idea of our assortment.

Look at it.

Truly Yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.